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DUBLIN, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN. Mr. HARRIS has much pleasure to announce that he has, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, made arrangements for a short Series of Italian Operas, commencing on MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1860, supported by the following eminent Artistes:—

Madame Viardot Garcia, Mdlle. Orvil, Mdlle. Sedlatzek, Mdlle. Rita, and Madame Gassier (her first appearance since she sings her return from America), Signor Mario, Signor Angelo Luisa, Signor Graziani, Signor Fallar, Signor Kinni, Signor Chiarini, Signor Fortsi, and Signor Ciampi, Primo Basso Profundo, of her Majesty's Theatre, &c.

Conductor—Signor Vianesi.

Leader—Mr. Lavy.

The Opera will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of

On THIS FRIDAY, SEPT. 14th, MARTA—Lionello, Signor Marbo; Plunketto, Signor Graziani; Tristano, Signor Ciampi; Sheriff, Signor Kinni; Lady Harriet, Madame Grisi; Nancy, Madame Viardot Garcia.

On SATURDAY—"Lucrezia Borgia." Monday—"Don Giovanni." Tuesday—"Norma."

Mr. HARRIS respectfully announces that this will be the only Italian Engagement of the Season.

The Box-office is now open.

Doors open at Half-past Seven—to commence at Eight o'clock.

Private Boxes, 4 Guineas; 2 Guineas; 3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 8s; Second Circle, 3s; Pit, 3s; Lower Gallery, 2s; Upper Gallery, 1s. The Free List entirely suspended. The Press excepted.

ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS. Mr. HARRIS, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, has the honour to announce

A GRAND MORNING CONCERT, ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 15, PROGRAMME, Supported by the following Artistes:—

Madame Grisi, Madame Viardot Garcia, Madame Orvil (Pupil of Madame Vaz) Garcia, and Madame Gassier, Signor Angelo Luisa, Signor Graziani, Signor Fallar, Signor Kinni, Signor Ciampi, and Signor Oppert. (Pianist to his Majesty Victor Emmanuel II., King of Sardinia).

Conductor—Signor Vianesi.

PARTE PRIMA.

Quartetto—"Chi mi frena" (La Ia), Donizetti
Madame Gassier, Signor Luisa, Signor Fallar, and Signor Graziani.
Romanza—"O Souvenir," Signor Kinni. .. Campana.
Romanza—"Se tanto in lira (L'ocite), Signor Luisa. .. Donizetti.
Duetto—"Se m'accoltate" (Matrimonio Segreto) .. Cimarosa.
Signor Graziani and Signor Ciampi.
Bolero—"Merci jeunes Am es (Les Vepres, Siciliennes) .. Verdi.
Madame Gassier.
Fantasia (Pianoforte)—"sur des motifs de os Favorita et Lucia, .. Donizetti.
Signor Oppert.
Romanza—"Perche dell'arne" (Torquato) .. Donizetti.
Signor Graziani.
Duetto—"Quanto Amore" (L'Elisir d'Amore) .. Donizetti.
Madame Gassier and Signor Ciampi.

PARTE SECONDA.

Quartetto—"E'rimaste" (Don Pasquale), .. Donizetti.
Madame Grisi, Sig. Luisa, Sig. Ciampi, and Sig. Graziani.
Aria—"Miei Rampolli" (Cenerentola), .. Rossini.
Signor Ciampi.
Song—Spanish, Madame Viardot Garcia. .. Verdi.
Duetto—"Parigi o Cara" (Traviata) .. Verdi.
Madame Grisi and Sig. Luisa.
Aria—"Qui la voce" (Pur tasi), .. Bellini.
Madame Grisi.
Romanza—"Voi che sapete" (Nozze de Figaro) .. Mozart.
Mdlle. Orvil.
Romanza—"Ah, non aves" (Maria di Rudena) .. Donizetti.
Sig. Fallar.
Caro Fiesla—"Dal tuo Stellato" (Mose in Egitto), .. Rossini.

Doors Open at Half-past One—to Commence at Two o'clock.

Admission—Reserved Seats, 5s.; entrance Brunswick-street. Gallery, 2s.; ent ance Lombard-street. Pigott, Grafton-street; Moses, Westmoreland-street; Bray, Westmoreland-street; Shade, Westmoreland-street; Scales, College-green; Wheeler, Suffolk-street; Wisehaert, Sackville-street; and Gunn, Westland-row.

ROUND-ROOM ROTUNDO. Fifth Night Of the Celebrated and Original BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, IN THE MISS JULIA GOULD, FROM THE NEW ASSEMBLY ROOMS, BROADWAY, NEW YORK. The only Company in existence that performs BURLESQUE OPERA, On THIS FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 14th, 1860, NEGRO MINSTRELSY, In all its varied forms, VOCAL, INSTRUMENTAL, And THE PSICHOREAN, Together with Buckley's Burlesque on the Opera of LUCREZIA BORGIA, LUCREZIA BO GIA, LUCREZIA BO GOLI, LUCRATIA BOROGOLI.

Doors open at Half-past Seven; Entertainment to commence at Eight o'clock.

Reserved Seats, 3s.; Balcony, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.

Tickets and places for Reserved Seats and Balcony may be secured in advance at Wisehaert and Son's, 42, Lower Sackville-street.

Children in Arms not admitted.

MARINO CRESCENT, CLONTARF. By the kind permission of Colonel WARDLAW, the Band of the 1st Royal Dragoons will preform in the Cres ent Lawn, on This Friday Evening (weather permitting), at Seven o'clock, and under the management of the C mittee of the Crescent Club A number of Foot Races, &c., will take place, to conclude with a Grand Display of Fire Works, supplied by Mr. JOHN LAWRENCE, 32, Grafton-street.

Admission—To non-subscribers, One Shilling; after Six o'clock, Sixpence; Children, Sixpence.

J. J. WILSON, Hon. Sec.

ROTUNDO.—Grand Competition of Athletic Games, on MONDAY next, 17th SEPTEMBER, 1860, under the distinguished Patronage of his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT, who has signified his intention of being present, and being the last meeting of the season, under the management of the Champion Competition Committee—J. J. D. Latouche, Esq.; Capt. Beard, 78th Regt.; J. C. Gleig, Esq., M. A.; Rev. J. Hunter, M.A.; Rev. Mr. Hearn, 18th Regt.; T. K. Brunskill, Esq. On this occasion the following valuable prizes will be competed for:—A magnificent challenge belt, silver gilt, silver vase, and two cups of the same material, and a scratch-race take place; and the amusement will conclude with a Grand Display of Fire-works, by Mr. John Lawrence, Grafton-street.

The magnificent Prizes are now on view at Mr. Malmer's, Grafton-street.

Gates open at half-past two, and Competition commences on the arrival of his Excellency, at half-past three o'clock.

On this occasion all the admission will be—Promenade and Seats, 1s. 6d.; Upper Ground, 1s.; after Six, Promenade 1s.; Upper Ground, 6d.; after Tea o'clock, 6d. to all; children half price.

J. J. DIGGES LATOUCHE, Hon. Secretary.

FINGLAS FOOT RACES, ON THE 19th SEPTEMBER, At One o'clock p.m. Under the Management of a Committee of Gentlemen. Secretary,—Mr J. H. THOMPSON.

1st Race—Half-inch Steeplechase (for beats) for Gentlemen.—1st prize, a Silver Cup. 2nd prize, a Gold Pin; 3rd prize, a Silver Mounted Walking Stick. Entrance, Two Shillings each.

2nd Race for Lads under 16—1st prize, a Gold 4th, 2nd prize, a Gold Pin. Entrance, One Shilling.

There will be several other Races, including a Flat Race, 200 Yards, open to all. Handicapped. The winner to be of sufficient freedom of action to prevent collusion, and a steering accuracy; while, from the fact of the greatest support is given to the encouraged tender by the absence of on both exert no agency on the Valiant a non-conductor, fluids every temperament, and impenetrance of sound, or ally provided against. A single Actuate bet, with Gold Springs, from £3 (with Enamel Centres), 4s.—Mr. W. KAY STREET (One Door from Grafton-s to Six. Mr. W. Egar partic any advertisement appearing in to the Profession in the art of ible principle on payment of a reason.

BIRTHS.

at Auchnistown, Navan, the wife of D., of a daughter.

Churchtown, Navan, the wife of Rich ter.

Hamstown, county Westmeath, the y, Esq., of a son, her 16th child.

52, Rutland-square West, the wife y, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

September 6, at Heavitree, by the Lor Pratt Crowther, Esq., of Barbadoes, second daughter of the late Alexander Hall, late the Rock Barracks, Mallow, county of Limerick.

September 4, by the Rev. George Cl Rev. Seth Stephens, eldest son of Rodney, co. Cavan, to Margaret Geerie, Dublin.

September 11, at St. Peter's Church, by Charles Archbold Lancaster, Esq., of Rathgar, to Jane Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Wm. Mac-office, London, to Georgina Ha C. Evans, Esq., of 7, Charlemont-mall.

DEATHS.

Charlemont-terrace, Elizabeth Martha, wife of Pilson.

this residence, Clarence, Upper Rathmines, Charlotte, the beloved wife of Thomas Pim, and grandmother of Mary Pim, for nearly half a century an amiable friend.

on board her Majesty's gunboat Pantaloon, on her return from the enemy under a flag of truce, Mr. Ocean Sampson, second master.

Beech C. Shore, son of the Rev. Thomas Shore, Rector of Melbourne in the Yorkshire, down the Dale of Wind, in his 35th year.

Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATES COURT IRELAND. GENERAL NOTICE TO CLAIMANTS. In the matter of the Estate of Thomas Singleton, Esq., Owner and Petitioner.

THE COURT HAVING ordered a Sale of part of the Lands of Ballybrack, otherwise Harristown, in the Barony of Upper Talbotstown, and county of Wicklow, all parties objecting to the Sale of the said Lands are hereby required to take notice of such order; and all persons having claims thereon may file such claims, duly verified, with the Clerk of the Records.

Dated this 7th day of August, 1860.

GEORGE J. HOPKINS, Chief Clerk.

R. G. DURDIN, Solicitor, 88, Lower Mount-Street, Dublin.

Medical.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION, By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent, CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, Surgical and Mechanical Dentists, 115, GRAFTON STREET, Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and quiet with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee that this system is the most perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.

Loose teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each 2s 6d
A Set, with Gold Springs, from - - - £3 0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from - - - £2 10 0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS, 115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

TOOTH-ACHE! FACE-ACHE!! DISEASED GUMS!!!

SUFFERERS are invited to use "ERSON'S REMEDIES." Thousands having found relief, cheerfully testify the fact. Sold in Bottles at 6d., 1s., and 2s. 6d. each.

"Tooth-Ache Remedy" post free, for Sixteen Stamps.

N.B.—The Poor gratuitously attended on Tuesdays and Fridays at Ten a.m.

WILLIAM LEDGER ERSON, MEDICAL CHEMIST AND DENTIST, ERSON'S DRUG HALL, 89, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, (As sold at the Great Exhibition of 1851) Is the Purest, Most Efficacious, and Most Palatable Form in which this Remedy can be taken. Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

Extensive experience, and the most flattering testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is loss expensive in the end, as it is likewise far the cheapest.

Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to overything.

OPINION OF EDWIN LANKESTER, Esq., M.D., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., (Late Lecturer on the Practice of Physic at St. George's Medical School, superintendent of the Food Collection at South Kensington Museum, &c.).

"I consider that the purity and genuineness of this Oil are secured in its preparation by the personal attention of so good a Chemist and intelligent a Physician as Dr. de Jongh, who has also written the best medical treatise on the Oil with which I am acquainted. Hence I deem the Cod Liver Oil sold under his guarantee to be preferable to any other kind as regards genuineness and medicinal efficacy."

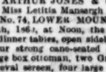
SOLD ONLY IN IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.

SOLE CONSIGNEES ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W. AGENTS IN DUBLIN: GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL) 17, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; Dr. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville-street and BEWLEY EVANS and Co., 23 Mary-street.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, this treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion, is together unsuited to the delicate and sensitive organs of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and in almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The secret of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beardsley's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Disorder of the Digestive Organs, Nervous or sick Headache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by the Professor himself, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose costit is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the above, in order that the Public may know the superior Botanic medicines is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is that those who may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Professor may know the success of his remedy and forward the movement for Medical Reform.

Address, enclosing directed envelope—The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool.

Cards.



STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION. JOHN C. DEVOY, Manufacturing Stationer and Printer, 82, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Cream-laid Note Paper	3	0
500 Envelopes to match	3	0
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	6
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	0
500 Envelopes to match	4	0
20 quires EXTRA Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	4
500 Envelopes to match	5	4
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	8
500 Envelopes to match	6	8

A Gentleman's Address Plate, engraved in any style, and 100 Cards, and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 3s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engravers' Cards, Printing, and Post free to any part of the United Kingdom.

All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

PLATE GLASS; PIER, and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered, and all sizes silvered and unsilvered for mirrors, sashes, and shop fronts, &c.

WALTER BURKE, 91 and 93, Middle Abbey-street.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER In first condition for delivery, In Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter Casks, HARDEN, HUTTON, & CO. 28, William-street, Dublin.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (LIMITED) PALE ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO. 28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

A CARD. J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder, and Cabinet Maker, 6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.

Out Auctions attended, and every exertion made to realise, consistant with strict integrity and home fair dealings with the public.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

INDIAN CORN. TO POOR LAW GUARDIANS, CONTRACTORS, &c. GENTLEMEN, I am prepared to grind any quantity of the above article at a low figure, having a constant supply of Water and large Storage. Contractors will find it their advantage to give me a trial.

No charge for Storage of any quantity of Grain sent for Grinding.

SAMUEL DAVIS, HIBERNIAN MILLS, KILMAINHAM.

IRON CASTINGS. Builders, Plumbers, and others requiring Castings in Iron, can be supplied with every description of them by THE IRISH ENGINEERING COMPANY, SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE PLACE, Near the Drogheda Railway Terminus.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street) Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Fall-seats, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Mair Mattresses Re-made.

BUSINESS!—PLEASURE!! This can be enjoyed, that performed, during your stay in DUBLIN, at nearly one-half the usual Hotel expenses, if you will stop at THE VISITERS' HOME, 10 and 11, Upper Sackville-street (Rotundo-corner). There is a great display of Bright cleanliness, first-class quality, and perfect comfort, are the characteristics of its management.

Observe.—Entrance No. 11, as there are no labels on the windows. MARK BALLARD, Proprietor.

N.B.—A Table d'Hote at Two, and a quarter past Five o'clock.

TO THE CLERGY. THE LONDON CENTRAL CLERICAL HOTEL, 29, Montague-street, Russell-square, W.C.

Mrs. Spencer (late Superintendent of a Clerical Hotel) respectfully informs the Clergy that, at the request of many of her patrons, she has taken the above residence for the exclusive use of Clergymen and their Families.

The Rooms overlooking the grounds of the British Museum, is quiet, airy, and spacious; has been recently decorated and newly furnished, and from its central position, is most conveniently situated for visitors.

Mrs. Spencer hopes, by strict and constant attension to the comforts of Visitors, to merit their patronage.

Bed and Breakfast, 3s.; Dinners, &c., on an equally moderate scale.

N.B.—A Private Room for Ladies.

SEA BATHING. DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN. THE CASTLE MONA HOTEL, AND FAMILY BOARDING HOUSE.

On the margin of the beautiful and picturesque Bay of Douglas; formerly a Ducal Residence. Established nearly a Quarter of a Century by the present Proprietor.

Families and Gentlemen visiting the Island will find in the Hotel splendid accommodation, well-aired Beds, every comfort and attention, the finest Wines, and Moderate Charges.

TABLE D'HOTE at Five o'clock. Description of the Island, on two stamps and address, being sent to Mr. HERON, 127 Bridge-street, Dublin.

The Second Term in April, May, and June, and during the Winter.

Lodgings.

BOARD and Apartments, at 19, Windsor-terrace, Kingstown.

KINGSTOWN.—Wanted, PERMANENT LODGINGS; Sittingroom and Bedroom, convenient to the Railway Station; terms must be moderate.—Apply, stating full particulars, to "J. C.," Irish Times Office.

Auctions.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED WARE, HOUSE LINENS, in good preservation, Set of Gig Harness, nearly new, &c.

Messrs. ARTHUR JONES & CO. are instructed by the executors of Miss Letitia Mansergh to SELL BY AUCTION, on the premises, No. 74, LOWER MOUNT-STREET, on THIS FRIDAY, SEPT. 14th, 1860, at Noon, the above effects, comprising set of economy dinner tables, open sideboards, three tier dumb waiters, twenty-four strong cane-seated chairs, six hall chairs and hall rack, large box ottoman, two Grecian couches, large pier cabinet, folding chevral screen, four large easy chairs, *pier* and fancy arm chairs, sofa, card, round, work, and other tables; three handsome double bedsteads, on casters; pair of recess whatnots, kidney carpets, plated ware, in good condition; a quantity of pictures of three bedrooms, large house-keeper's press, kitchen utensils, set of gig harness, nearly new, &c., &c.

1.45, St. Stephen's-green, Sept. 14, 1860.

COUNTY OF LONGFORD. FOURTEENTH ANNUAL AUCTION OF HIGHLY-BRED CATTLE AND SHEEP.

Subscribers are favoured with the repeated confidence of the Proprietor, A. ROLT, Esq., to offer by Public Competition, at PARK PEACE (26 miles from Edgeworthstown, and 3 miles from Longford), twelve from Athlone, Castletown, and Mullingar Stations M. G. W. Sa tway), on MONDAY, the 24th SEPTEMBER, 1860,

200 First-class Shorthorn Bulls, Cows, and Heifers, of Surrey Breeding and Horse Ewes, Ewes and Wet ar Lambs, 20 Hogget Rams of extraordinary merit, 2 aged do., and a few select Ram Lambs; 80 prime Fattening Heifers, and 100 Cows and Heifers, 97 Dairy Cows and Heifers, served by the Prize Bull Jacob, and Jacob 2nd; 3 Shorthorn and a half-year old Bullocks, thorough-bred, of great size and symmetry, sundry highly-bred Calves, Young Macduff, roan, 4 months old, by the Prize Bull Matador, off Jacob's dam—Holmes' Victoria 16th; Young Buckingham, red, 9 months old, by Mr. Abbott's Buckingham, off Lady Gardiner's dam.

The sheep herein recited are the result of many years crossing from the first Breeders in England and Ireland, decidedly second to none for wool, symmetry, and early maturity; the Rams of smooth, fat by storm and grass fed, will convey an unusual soundness of constitution and several values, rarely equalled in Ireland; and the cattle in hard condition, and of the most approved shape, which may be particularized at at twenty very excellent Heifers, having two or three cross crosses, and now served by Jacob. The Bulls are descended from the Collings, Booths, Bates, and have spread so numerously improved the sheep and Cattle in Ireland, and Gentlemen attending heretofore finding the sales conducted with due regard to integrity, and the terms with confidence refer to the past as a passport to the coming sale.

PROGRAMME: Sale of Sheep, at 12-15 p.m. punctually; Luncheon, 1-15 p.m.; Sale of Cattle, 2 p.m. Mr. Gilbert's arrangements, which will be rigidly adhered to, gentlemen attending can come from all points per M. G. W. Railway M rning Trains, and return same Evening.

Further particulars at Sale.

GANLY, SONS, AND PARKER, Auctioneers, Valuators, and Assessors, House and Land Agents, &c., 18, 19, and 20, Usher's-quay, Dublin and Longford.

RAMS.—Mr. P. RDON'S Rams will be on Sale, on and after MONDAY SEPTEMBER 10. They are descended from the flocks of the following eminent Leicester breeders, viz., Messrs. Cresswell, Carter, Spencer, G. Watkins, &c. The Rams of this season are principally from Mr. Cresswell's stock, obtained second prize at the Royal Agrico tural show, at Chester, 1858.

Rotwell, September, 1860.

Two miles from Enfield station.

CARRIAGES.—ROYAL HORSE BAZAAR 94, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.

Mr. BROWN, 221, Oxford-street, London, and sole Proprietor of the above Establishment, begs respectfully to direct the attention of the public to the large and varied selection of first-class Carriages, on View at his Carriage Repository, which will be Sold or Hired at rates wortny the especial attention of purchasers.

Amongst the stock will be found New and Second-hand

Broughams,	Phaetons,
Clarences,	Open and Close Car
Pilentums,	Dog Carts,
Britskas,	Pony Carriages,
Mail Phaetons,	&c. &c., &c.

Insurances.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling. TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000. ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000. FIRE. Nearly the Largest Company in the World. LIFE. LARGE BONUS DECLARED 42 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED. DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY *FIVE* YEARS. To Policies then in existence two entire years. Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland: No. 44, DAME-STREET. LOCAL MANAGER: J. R. CURRY, Esq., Accountant and Auditor. MEDICAL OFFICERS: THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square. THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, M.D., M.A., Upper Merrion-street. SOLICITOR: EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square. DISTRICT AGENTS: RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square. KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Beehorough Buildings. DALKEY—Mr. Henry Matthews, Castle. DUBLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Levay, Bridge-street. BRAY—Mr. James Bill. With Agents in all the Principal Towns. N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to J. R. CURRY, Esq., 45, Dame-street, Dublin.

THE FAMILY ENDOWMENT LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY SOCIETY, Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 6 Will. IV., Sess. 1836. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING. HEAD OFFICE, 42, NEW BRIDGE-STREET, LONDON, E.C. TRUSTEES. WILLIAM BUTTERWORTH BAILEY, Esq., 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish square. C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard. JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 80, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-sq. DIRECTORS. JOHN FULLER, Esq., Somerset-place, CHAIRMAN. Lieut.-Col. H. R. HENDERSON, M.E.I.C.S., Spring Grove, Hounslow. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN. Major LEWIS BURROUGHS, H.E.I.S., Junior United Service Club, Waterloo-place. ROBERT BRUCE CHICHESTER, Esq., 8, New square, Lincoln's Inn. D. M. GORDON, Esq., Harpsden Court, near Henley-on-Thames. JASPER W. JOHNS, Esq., 2, Laurence Pountney-hill, City. C. H. LATOUCHE, Esq., 12, St. Paul's Churchyard. EDWARD LEE, Esq., 42, Bryanstone square. Major ROBERT GUTHRIE MACGREGOR, 27, Canon-street, City. Colonel J. W. J. OUSELEY, C.B., H.E.I.C.S., Haileybury College. CHARLES EDWARD STONNHILL, Esq., 10, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn. JOSHUA WALKER, Esq., 40, Upper Harley-street, Cavendish-square. WELBORE ELLIS, Esq., Royal Exchange Buildings. LIONEL SECKWITH, Esq., 30, Upper Bedford-place. AUDITORS. STANDING COUNSEL. T. S. DANIEL, Esq., Q.C., 9, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn. BANKERS. Messrs. LACY and BRIDGES, 19, King's Arms Yard, Coleman-street. Messrs. SMITH, PAYNE, and SMITH, 1, Lombard-street, City PHYSICIAN. P. M. ROGER, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., 18, Upper Bedford-place, Russell-square. SURGEON. EDWARD COCK, F.R.C.S., Senior Surgeon, Guy's Hospital, and 15, St. Thomas'-street, Southwark. This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity business, and centers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital. Low addition to all Incomes of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds. Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.

AGENTS FOR DUBLIN: DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 81, Bachelor's Walk; WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Dublin; WILLIAM ASTLEY Esq., Ballybrack Dalkey.

Education.

TO UNIVERSITY AND MILITARY STUDENTS. Gentleman preparing for the coming October Examinations will find very favourable opportunities of making up their business efficiently, and in a short time, with Mr. J. B. RYAN, A.B., 5, College-street.

N.B.—Boarders accommodated, who will enjoy especial advantages of improvement.

Referee—The Rev. Mr. TOWNSEND, F.T.C.D., 35, Trinity College.

WOODVIEW SCHOOL, MERRION AVENUE, BLACKROCK, DUBLIN, RE-OPENED ON THE 1st OF AUGUST.

H. T. HUTCHINSON receives as Boarders a limited number of young Gentlemen, to whom mental and moral culture he pays every attention.

The course of instruction includes Classics, Science, Modern Languages, and Drawing; and preparation, as may be desired, for Commercial pursuits, or for Collegiate or Competitive Examinations.

Scriptural Education is attended to, and the pupils have access to a good library, and to occasional lectures in Natural History.

The Playground is large.

Day Pupils also received.

Unexceptional references given and required.

Sermons.

ST. BRIDGET'S PARISH. It is intended that the PARISH CHURCH shall be RE-OPENED on SUNDAY, 16th SEPTEMBER, 1860, at Noon Service (12 o'clock).

After the Sermon a collection will be made on account of the Church alterations and repairs.

W. G. CARROLL, A.M., Incumbent. J. G HOLBERT, CHESTER GRIMES, } Churchwardens.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED PROTESTANTS, 45, MOLESWORTH-STREET, DUBLIN. PATRON: the Earl of ROSSE.

On SUNDAY next, 16th of SEPTEMBER, 1860, a SERMON will be Preached (D.V.), in TRINITY CHURCH, LOWER GARDINER-STREET, by the REV. GEORGE W. DALTON, A.M., (Assistant-Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Upper Baggot-street,) and a Collection made in aid of the above Association.

Divine Service to commence at Twelve o'clock.

"If there be among you a poor man of one of thy brethren within any of thy gates, in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee, thou shalt not harden thine heart nor shut thine hand from thy poor brother; but thou shalt open thine hand wide unto him, and shalt surely lend him sufficient for his need, in that which he wanteth." For the poor shall never cease out of the land; therefore I command thee, saying—Thou shalt open thine hand wide unto thy brother, to thy poor, and to thy needy in thy land."—Deut. xv., verses 7, 8, 11.

Since the formation of the Association, in 1836, no less than 19,184 families, consisting of 58,126 individuals have been relieved to the extent of £7,866. Recently the funds placed at the disposal of the Committee have been considerably less than those of former years, and are far, indeed, from adequate to meet the numerous pressing applications recommended to them from every parish and district in the city and suburbs. The Committee, believing that their object and operations commend themselves to the clergy and laity of the city and suburbs, hope for enlarged support from the Protestant public, to enable them to per ervise and extend their labours in behalf of their poorer brethren of the "Household of Faith."

Ben factions, however small, will be thankfully received by the Venerable Archdeacon Lefroy, D.D., 67, Lower Gardiner-street, and Rev. Mervyn Archdall; by Messrs. LaTouche & Co., Treasurers, Castle-street; Rev. Charles M. Fleury, D.D., 24, Upper Leeson-street; Rev. Thomas Mc. A.M., St. Andrew's Church, Dicksmont, Honorary Secretaries; or by any member of the committee, and at the Association House, Molesworth-street.

Public Notices.

IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO ROMAN CATHOLICS. Roman Catholics, Priests and People! come to the Debate in the Mornington-street Meeting, on (This Friday) Evening, Sept. 14, 1860, at Half-past Seven o'clock.

Subject—"Indulgences."

President—Rev. A. GAULT, A.B.

Roman Catholics are affectionately invited to attend.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION for the Parishes of St. Peter and St. Bridget. A general meeting for procuring members and transacting other business of this Association is appointed to be held in St. Bridget's Schools, Bride-street, on Tuesday Even ng next, the 18th Instant, at Eight o'clock. (Signed by order),

EDWARD D. MACCAUD, Hon. Sec.

SPECIAL APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN REFUGE.

The object of this Society is to preserve the Protestantism of the destitute Orphans of Mixed Marriages. The offspring of those unhappy unions have, until within the last few years, been abandoned almost entirely to Romanism, from want of an asylum for their children among our Protestant Institutions. This state of things, it is to, should not be permitted to continue, and the object of this Appeal is to draw the increased attention of Protestants to the claims of this Society, which now maintains 168 of these poor orphans.

Last month fourteen very distressing cases of Orphanage presented themselves for admission. Each of these children was the offspring of a mixed marriage, and there being no other Protestant Asylum in which they could obtain a shelter, the Committee were unwilling to refuse that, regarding this case, as they must, in a religious view, they were not in a position to receive any of these orphans, there being already 156 under the care of the society, while the funds were exhausted, and their liabilities to the amount of the month would be nearly £400. The Committee felt that very great responsibility rested on them in the choice of either alternative presented, on the one hand, receiving these children, the Committee would incur additional liabilities to the extent of about £30 a year, and, on the other, in refusing admission, they would be casting off so many members from the Protestant faith into the arms of the Romish Church, which would be only too ready to embrace them. Many of the poor widowed mothers (all Protestants) heartlessly endured much suffering in their struggle to preserve the Protestantism of their offspring, and had resisted many and tempting overtures from the Roman Catholic relatives of their deceased husbands; and the Committee felt that they would be betraying the trust reposed in them by the Protestant public if they did not at once stretch out a hand to rescue some at least of these poor little ones from the peculiar peril to which they were exposed, and true to Protestant benevolence and zeal for an indemnity in this exercise of their discretion. Accordingly, after a careful consideration of the circumstances of each case, the Committee resolved to admit each of the above urgent of the applications, and make an earnest appeal to the Protestant public to enable them not only to meet their increased liabilities, but to open their doors to every really destitute Protestant Orphan of a Mixed Marriage seeking a shelter in the Society.

A gentleman in Staffordshire has written to say that he will give £5 towards enabling the Comm ttee to receive the seven rejected orphans, if nineteen other individuals will give a like sum before the 31st instant. To meet this proposition several contributions have been received, as may be seen in the 2 second list. It is hoped that other benevolent friends may be found to complete the required amount.

Two other offers have been made for the benefit of the Society, and of which the Committee are most anxious to be enabled to avail themselves. "Trinity College, June 21st, 1860.

"GENTLEMEN,—With a view to aid in the collection now being made for the purpose of providing a temporary asylum for the Society's Apprentice Class, similar to that of the Protestant Orphan Society in Percy-place, I am authorised by a benevolent friend, under whose notice it has come, to offer the sum of £50 towards this very important object, provided five other parties will either give or collect a like sum of £50 each before the end of the next three months. I am, gentlemen, yours, faithfully

"T. O'MAHONY, Clk.

"To the Honorary Secretaries of the Protestant Orphan Refuge."

The following is an extract from a recent letter received from a friend of the society who has been authorised to make the proposition:—

"A lady offers to give £100, provided within a year £900 more be raised to form a trust fund for the provision of any number of orphans exceeding 140 which the Society may maintain; same not to be applied unless the number shall continue to exceed 140."

The proposed plan for raising the required five sums of £50 each is, if five individuals cannot be found to undertake it, that a sufficient number of smaller collections be united to form the required amounts, and by a like process to realise the proposed "reserve fund" by the end of which the £100 are offered. Any of the friends of all parties disposed to help in this good work can be made available.

Special Collecting Cards for this purpose can be obtained at the Office of the society in Mr. Curry's, 9, Upper Sackville-street.

The annexed contributions will be thankfully acknowledged by the Committees. 21st July, 1860.

BENJAMIN GIBSON, CIR., } Honorary
J. H. MONAHAN, Cik., } Secs.

Contributions already received :—

Lady Griffith, ..	£5	0	0	Mrs. B——,	1	0	0
Miss Hamilton				A Friend, J.L.,	1	0	0
Woods, Esq. ..

LIBRARY, NASSAU-STREET, SEPTEMBER.

IMPORTANT TO BOOK BUYERS.—CHEAP BOOKS. Secretaries of Book Clubs, Literary Institutions, Reading Societies and Book Buyers generally, are respectfully informed that all The New and Popular Works of the Day may be purchased at

MORROW'S PUBLIC LIBRARY,
NASSAU-STREET,

At one-half, and frequently one-third the published prices, a very short time after Publication, being surplus Copies withdrawn from Library, clean and in excellent condition for binding.

A Catalogue of the latest surplus stock will be forwarded free on application.

HAMILTON MORROW,
British, Foreign, and Military Library,
NASSAU-STREET, and SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

LIBRARY, NASSAU-STREET, SEPT. 12.

POPULAR BOOKS AT VERY REDUCED PRICES. Surplus Copies of the following Recent Works, withdrawn from MORROW'S PUBLIC LIBRARY,

Are offered at the Low Prices annexed, for Cash. Orders amounting to Five Pounds sent carriage free to any part of the country, on receipt of a remittance for The Books in the List are offered for Cash only; a remittance must, therefore, in every instance accompany the order.

All the Books are stamped perfect, and may be had, if desired, in calf or half calf bindings, at a trifling additional expense.

	Published at	Offered at
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Sir James Emerson Tennent's Ceylon. 2 vols	50 0	28 0
M'Clintock's Narrative of Franklin and his Discoveries	16 0	8 0
Hinchman's Life of Bishop Wilson. 2 vols	28 0	16 0
Bateman's Life of Frederick the Great. 2 vols	40 0	16 0
Carlile's Life of Frederick the Great. 2 vols	21 0	8 0
My Dairy in India. By Russell. 2 vols	26 0	13 0
The Virginians. By William Thackeray. 2 vols and Gown. By the author of "Guy	7 6	3 6
Livingstone"	10 6	6 0
Stonehenge on the Shot Gun and Sporting Rifle	10 6	6 0
Julian Home. By Rev. F. W. Farrar, M.A	10 6	6 0
Ertc; or, Little by Little. Ditto	6 6	3 0
Major Hodson's Twelve Years of a Soldier's Life in India	10 6	5 6
A Lady's Tour Round Monte Rosa	14 0	6 0
Butt's History of Italy. 2 vols	24 0	12 0
Pictures of Society .... By M. A. Schimmel-pennick	12 0	7 0
Adam Bede. 2 vols	12 0	5 0
Do. 2 vols	31 6	10 6
The Mill on the Floss. By Author of "Adam Bede." 2 vols	42 0	21 0
Rupert's Prince, Memoirs of, and the Cavaliers, by Elliot Warburton. 3 vols	63 0	31 6
Rose, Right Hon. George, Diaries and Correspondence. 2 vols	30 0	15 0
Ruskin, John, the Two Paths	7 6	4 0
Ruskin, John, the Elements of Perspective	3 6	2 0
Ruskin, John, Modern Painters, nearly new, 4 vols	116 0	76 6
Ruskin, John, Painters, vols, just published	30 0	35 0
Ruskin, Seven Lamps of Architecture	21 0	12 6
Ruskin, John, the Stones of Venice, 3 vols, nearly new	115 6	75 6
Ruskin, John, Lectures on Architecture and Painting	8 6	4 6
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Ditto	42 0	12 0
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Alliance and Consumers' Gas	93	
RAILWAYS		
Dublin and Kingstown	205	
Great Southern and Western	113	
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	54	
Midland Great Western	54	
Do. Half Shares	54	
York and Boston 6 per cent perpetual	63	
RAILWAY PREFERENCES		
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual class A	106	
Great Southern and Western 6 per cent. perpetual	90	
Waterford and Limerick 5 per cent redeemable.	80	

On Saturdays business commences at 10 o'clock, and twelve o'clock, and The Stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th September. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat
3 per cent. Consols.....	92¾	92¾	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
Ditto for Account	92⅝		92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cents. Stock	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
Ditto for Account.....	92⅜		92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
Bank Stock.....						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH).

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER 13.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money,..	92¾
Account,..	92⅞
New Threes, ...	shut

NOON PRICES.

Consols Money,..	92⅞ 3
Account, ...	92⅞
New Threes, ...	shut

2 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money,..	92¾
Account,..	92⅞
New Threes, ...	shut

3-15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money,..	92¾
Account,..	92⅞
New Threes, ...	shut

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money,..	92¾
Account, ...	92⅞
New Threes, ...	shut

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH).

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER 13.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money,..	92¾
Account,..	92⅞
New Threes, ...	shut

NOON PRICES.

Consols Money,..	92⅞ 3
Account, ...	92⅞
New Threes, ...	shut

2 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money,..	92¾
Account,..	92⅞
New Threes, ...	shut

3-15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money,..	92¾
Account,..	92⅞
New Threes, ...	shut

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money,..	92¾
Account, ...	92⅞
New Threes, ...	shut

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Alison's History of Europe from 1815. 8 vols and Index 127 6 77 0
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Collected Works of Dugald Stewart. Edited by Sir William Hamilton. 10 vols 120 0 70 0
Lloyd's Scandinavian Adventures. 2 vols 42 0 18 0

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IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronized by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS. MR. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and elegant DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in a great variety.

WILLIAM ACHESON & CO.,
No. 109 GRAFTON-STREET.

ROYAL FINGAL PIN (REGISTERED).

THE ROYAL FINGAL EAR-RINGS (REGISTERED).

The above Ornaments, exact copies of an Antique lately found, in a ruin near Swords, are pronounced to be a most beautiful Specimen of Ancient Art, and are designed with permission to Lord and Lady Talbot De Malahide, and patronised by several other noblemen, military, &c. To be seen with the original, at the sole Proprietor's,

THOMAS BRUNKER, Goldsmith,
No. 111, GRAFTON STREET,
Opposite the Provost's.

☞ Wanted to purchase, for Cash, Diamonds, Pearls, &c., at highest price.

MOTTU WATCHES.—We have just received a large Case of the above Celebrated Geneva Watches, unequalled as Timekeepers, and for their chaste design and exquisite finish.

They comprise every variety of Escapement in Gold, Silver, and Enamel, Hunting and Open Cases.

They have been manufactured expressly for our Establishment on the best cash terms, and we now offer them for sale at a very small profit on the Cost Price, and much under the prices usually charged for Watches.

We will give ten years' engagement with each Watch.

C. & E. RIDDELL & CO.,
80, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
(Exactly opposite the Post-office Clock.)

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GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
22, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practice, Attends Daily. Doctor and Fellow, Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrator at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by its Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; examination by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Thursday Evening.

There was a decline of one-eighth throughout in the Government Securities to-day, both in London and in our local market, the Italian difficulty having overcome the favourable influences of fine weather and arrivals of gold. Business was limited in extent for the same reason.

Bank of Ireland Stock was in request at last rate, but the other joint-stock banking securities continued heavy, Hibernians having receded one-quarter per share, Nationals realising only last value, and Royals being on sale at a reduction.

In Steam, Atlantics recovered one-quarter per share; City of Dublin Halves were negociated at the rate of 5 per cent. premium, and Peninsular and Oriental Shares were on sale, a premium of one-half being demanded for the latter.

In Mines, the transactions were in Connorrees, which recovered 1s. 6d. per share; and in Mining Company of Ireland, which realised last rate, at which they continued on sale. The nominal quotations in Wicklow Copper Mines were £68 to £70.

The group of Miscellaneous Securities was again passed over without any transactions being effected.

In railways the business was rather limited. Dublin and Kingstown Stock realised last price, and closed with buyers. Dublin and Wexfords also maintained their previous value, the marked ending with buyers at the quotation. The nominal quotations in Cork and Bandons were £13¾ to £14. There were sellers of Cork and Passage at £11, and of Dublin and Belfasts at last price. Dublin and Drogheda was in request for a part, required for at par—sellers at an advance of one-quarter. There were offers to sell Great Southern Stock and buyers of Midland £25 Shares at last rates in each case. The nominal quotations in Irish South-Easterns were £6 to £6½, and in Waterford and Limericks £23¾ to £23¾.

In Preference Securities, Cork and Bandon 5¼ per Cents. were marked at last price, at which they appeared steady. Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per Cents. (Class A.) were largely dealt in at a fractional advance, at which they continued in demand. Great Southern 4 per Cent. Stock slightly declined, but closed steadily. Dublin and Wexford 6 per Cents. were offered at last price.

There were buyers of Waterford and Limerick 5 per Cents., and sellers of the 6 per Cents.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—SEPT. 13.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols	92¾
Ditto for Account, 12th October.	92⅝
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92⅜
Ditto for account, 12th September	92⅜
Ditto for new account, 12th October	92⅜
BANKS.	
Hibernian Bank	37½
National Bank	63½
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	5½
Peninsular and Oriental	75
City of Dublin	5
Ditto	5½
MINES.	
Comorree (Limited)	19
Mining Company of Ireland, ...	13
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers' Gas	93
RAILWAYS.	
Dublin and Kingstown	205
Great Southern and Western	113
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford	54
Midland Great Western	54
Do. Half Shares	54
York and Boston 6 per cent perpetual	63
RAILWAY PREFERENCES.	
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual class A	106
Great Southern and Western 6 per cent. perpetual	90
Waterford and Limerick 5 per cent redeemable.	80

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The next account day for shares will be the 15th September. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat
3 per cent. Consols.....	92¾	92⅝	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞
Ditto for Account	92⅝		92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
3 per cent. Reduced						
New 3 per cents. Stock	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
Ditto for Account.....	92⅜		92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
Bank Stock.....						

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH).

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER 13.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols Money,..	92¾
Account,..	92⅞
New Threes, ...	shut

NOON PRICES.

Consols Money,..	92⅞ 3
Account, ...	92⅞
New Threes, ...	shut

2 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money,..	92¾
Account,..	92⅞
New Threes, ...	shut

3-15 P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money,..	92¾
Account,..	92⅞
New Threes, ...	shut

CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money,..	92¾
Account, ...	92⅞
New Threes, ...	shut

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Wednesday Evening.

There has been scarcely any business in the Stock Exchange to-day, and prices remain without movement, although intelligence of importance has been received from the Roman States. The news of increased difficulties in Australia, and of the mortifying repulse in New Zealand, also claimed attention with regard to home affairs. The steady fineness of the weather, the growing ease in the Discount market, and the prospect of a large proportion of any gold arrivals that may take place, being carried to the Bank, were all in favour of the market. The demand for Discount continues limited at 3½ to 3¾ per cent., but at the Bank to-day there have been rather more applications. The corn market this morning was dull, at nominally Monday's rates. No bullion operations at the Bank to-day. In the Railway market the settlements commenced to-day, the final quotations generally show a rise. Lancashire and Yorkshire and Great Western have been in good demand for delivery, especially the latter, and have advanced ½ per cent. the last prices being 112 to ¾ and 72¾ to ¾, at one period Great Western market 73¾.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Wednesday Evening.

The upward tendency which is imparted to the funds by the fine weather and by the ease of the Money market is still checked by the unsettled state of foreign politics. The only variation in Consols to-day consisted of a temporary advance of one-eighth per cent., the closing quotation was the same as yesterday, the principal feature of interest in the Stock Exchange was in the market for British Railway stocks which was buoyant, particularly Great Western, and Lancashire and Yorkshire, a decided impulse being given by the preparations for Friday's settling. The commercial demand for money continues slack, and the supply appears to be increasing. In the open market the rates for good 60 day bills vary from 3 to 3½ per cent. there were accordingly few applications at Bank to day.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Ambergs, 6¾; Caledonians, 94 to ¾; Chester and Holyhead, 52¾ ⅜; Eastern Counties, 53¾ ⅛; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 81¾ 2⅜; Great Northern, 119 to ½; Great Northern A, 119 20; Great Western, 72¾ ⅜; Great Western of Canada, 13¾ ⅛; Grand Trunk of Canada, 7¾ ⅛; Great Southern and Western, 112 14; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 112¾ ¼; London and North Western, 100¼ ¾; London and South Western, 92¾ ¼; Leeds Northern, 56 to ½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46 to ½; Midland Stock, 122¾ 6½; North British, 64 to ½; South Eastern, 86¾; Yorkshire, Newcastle, and Berwick, 99¾ ⅜; York and North Midland, 84 to ½. Consols have been very inanimate all day at 92¾, buyers and sellers alternately closing buyers. Shares have been inactive, dealers busy with settlement, but prices generally firm. Canadian shares steady. Lombards flat.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, THURSDAY EVENING.—Funds to-day are dull, owing to the apprehensions inspired by the crisis in Italian politics. There is, however, no decline in prices. The principal business in Stock Exchange has been in connection with the settlement in the railway markets. The only striking movement in prices is a rise of one per cent. in Midland Railway stocks.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, THURSDAY, SEPT. 14.—Bourse remains dull and depressed. Rentes closed at 67·80, or about the same as yesterday.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, SEPT. 13.—Supplies of fat stock only moderate. Beasts, sheep, lambs, and pigs, sold steadily at full prices. Calves advanced 2d per 8lbs. Beef, 5s to 5s; mutton, 4s 8d to 5s 6d; lambs, 5s to 6s; veal, 4s 2d to 5s 2d; pork, 4s to 5s 8d per 8lbs., &c. Supply—Beasts, 1,000; foreign, 580; sheep and lambs, 8,200; foreign, 1,500; calves, 340; foreign, 212; pigs, 890.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, SEPT. 13.—Sugar steady. Coffee—Fair demand at full prices. Tea quiet. Rice steady. Saltpetre quiet. Tallow firm in all positions. On the spot, 57s 6d; September-December, 57s 3d, and 60s; October and December, 57s 9d buyers; January and March, 58s 3d.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SEPT. 13.—There was a limited attendance at market this morning, and an active feeling pervaded. Old English wheat in short supply, and sold slowly at a reduction of 1s per quarter; while foreign was offering at 2d to 3d per 70lbs. decline. Several parcels of new wheat were shown, the quality and condition very irregular, and much inferior to last year's crop. Flour must be quoted 1s to 2s per sack lower, with scarcely any inquiry. Oats 1d per 45lbs., and oatmeal 1s per load cheaper. Beans—No change, but Indian corn realised 6d per quarter.

GLASGOW IRON REPORT, SEPT. 13.—No. 1, 50s to 50s 6d; mixed numbers, warrants, 51s 1½d to 51s 3d; No. 3, 49s 6d to 50s. Market quiet.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPTEMBER 13.—10,000 bales sold very firm. No imports. Previously, 10,884.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET, SEPT. 13.—About the same number of cattle at market as on Thursday last. Top oxen were in fair request at fully last week's quotations. Middling and inferior sorts more difficult to sell at buyers' prices. A larger supply of sheep, but much smaller of lambs, and demand for both good, and prices well maintained. Top oxen, Scotch, 70s per cwt.; Irish, 66s; sheep, 6d to 7d per pound; lambs, 12s to 20s each.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, SEPT. 13.—Firsts, 104s; seconds, 101s; thirds, 94s; fourths, 88s; fifths, 76s; sixths, 64s. 2,200 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, SEPT. 13.—White wheat, 36s to 36s; red wheat, 33s 6d to 34s 6d; barley, 14s; oats, 12s to 13s 6d.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

The supply of beasts was smaller than on this day week. There was a good demand for prime heifer and bullock beef, both for home consumption and export, at a shade over former quotations. Second-rate cattle was without alteration. The supply of sheep was also less, and in a fair demand at about former prices. The primest heifer and bullock beef, 62s per cwt. sinking offal; second-rate and coarse beasts, 45s to 58s per cwt. sinking offal; the best wedder mutton, 7½d to 8d per cwt. sinking offal; the best wedder mutton, 7½d to 8d per lb.; inferior and ewes, 6½d per pound in sink; per pound in sink; inferior and ewes, 6½d per pound in sink; veal, 6d to 7d per pound in sink; lambs, 24s to 34s each.

CAVANAGH AND BULL, Salesmasters, Smithfield.

BUTTER CRANE, 18, THOMAS-STREET.—First quality, 102s. per cwt.; second, 96s. per do.; third, 90s. per do. Cool butter, 94d. to 1s. per lb.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—WEDNESDAY.

The arrivals of English grain since Saturday have been trifling, but of foreign large. To-day's market was very thinly attended. We observe no alteration in the value of wheat either English or foreign from Monday last; the business transacted is quite of a nominal character. All descriptions of spring corn are quiet at the quotations of Monday last.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Peas.	Flour.
English	620	60	—	—	—	1450 sks
Scotch	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	—	10	—	—	—	70 brls.
Foreign	110,840	2,770	23,240	—	—	1500 sks

KINGSFORD AND LAY.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—WEDNESDAY.

At to-day's corn market there was a good attendance of Welsh millers, with several large buyers for Ireland. A fair business was transacted in wheat, at 1d per cental decline on the week. India brought 6s per quarter cheaper. Oats 1d per cental lower. Corn in bond moved slowly, at 6d per boll, and peas at 3d per quarter. Flour was quiet, at 1s per barrel and sack decline on the week.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPTEMBER 11.—There was a good demand for cotton to-day, and a very firm market, at ⅛d advance on yesterday's prices. There was a good inquiry for Surats, at from 5¼d to 6¼d per lb. The sales reached 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 were for export and speculation.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (New York) [G] ..	.. Ten a.m., Sept. 14.
America (New York) [G] ..	.. Ten a.m., Sept. 16.
West Indies and Pacific [S] ..	.. One p.m., Sept. 16.
West Indies and Panama [S] ..	.. One p.m., Sept. 16.
India (Bombay) via Marseilles ..	.. Six p.m., Sept. 17.
America (New York) [S] ..	.. Six p.m., Sept. 18.
India, China, Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, &c., [S] ..	.. One p.m., Sept. 19.
Constantinople	.. Six p.m., Sept. 19.
Constantinople	.. Six p.m., Sept. 20.
America (Quebec) [D] ..	.. Ten a.m., Sept. 21.
America (Boston), and Newfoundland [G] ..	.. Ten a.m., Sept. 23.
West Coast of Africa [G] ..	.. Six p.m., Sept. 24.
America (New York) [S] ..	.. Ten a.m., Sept. 25.
America (New York) [L] ..	.. One p.m., Sept. 25.
India, (Calcutta) China, Australia, &c., via Marseilles ..	.. Six p.m., Sept. 25.
Spain (Peninsular) Spain and Portugal [S] ..	.. One p.m., Sept. 26.
Constantinople	.. Six p.m., Sept. 26.
America (Quebec) [D] ..	.. Ten a.m., Sept. 28.
America (New York) and Bahamas [G] ..	.. Ten a.m. Sept. 30.

[G] France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, &c. Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O. are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—FRIDAY, SEPT. 14.

Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—ITALIAN OPERA, EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. This evening—"NORMA."

ROUND ROOM ROTUNDO.—Buckley's Serenaders—Every Evening at Eight o'clock.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; collection of Antiquities; School of Art on Friday's Agricultural Museum every day free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.—Exhibition, No. 51, LOWER ABBOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays inclusive of Saturdays, from 10 to 5 o'clock. Admission to the public; reserved the other days for Artists and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 8, amounted to 60,708, making a daily average of 10,126 copies.

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93, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street.)

Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practice in Vienna, Meran, Dublin and Lisconiate of the Royal Colleges of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.

Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 12.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by His Apothecary), five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; Consultation by letter, 10s. Medicine included.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Thursday Evening.

There was a decline of one-eighth throughout in the Government Securities to-day, both in London and in our local market, the Italian difficulty having overcome the favourable influences of fine weather and arrivals of gold. Business was limited in extent for the same reason.

Bank of Ireland Stock was in request at last rate, but the other joint-stock banking securities continued heavy, Hibernians having receded one-quarter per share, Nationals realising only last value, and Royals being on sale at a reduction.

In Steam, Atlantics recovered one-quarter per share; City of Dublin Halves were negociated at the rate of 5 per cent. premium, and Peninsular and Oriental Shares produced £57. British and Irish and Dundalk Steam were on sale, a premium of one-half being demanded for the latter.

In railways the business was rather limited. Dublin and Kingstown Stock realised last price, and closed with buyers. Dublin and Wexfords also maintained their previous value, the marked ending with buyers at the quotation. The nominal quotations in Cork and Bandons were £13¾ to £14. There were sellers of Cork and Passage at £11, and of Dublin and Belfasts at last price. Dublin and Drogheda (£75 shares) were inquired for at par. Waterfords at an advance of one-quarter. There were offers to sell Great Southern Stock and buyers of Midland £95 Shares at last rates in each case. The nominal quotations in Irish South-Easterns were £6 to £6¼, and in Waterford and Limericks £33¾ to £33¾.

In Preference Securities, Cork and Bandon 5¼ per Cents. were marked at last price, at which they appeared steady. Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per Cents. (Class A) were largely dealt in at a fractional advance, at which they continued in demand. Great Southern 4 per Cent. Stock slightly declined, but closed steadily. Dublin and Wexford 6 per Cents. were offered at last price.

There were buyers of Waterford and Limerick 5 per Cents., and sellers of the 6 per Cents.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—SEPT. 13.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.			
3 per Cent. Consols			93¼
Ditto for Account, 12th October,			93¼
New 3 per Cent. Stock			92¾
Ditto for account, 12th September			93¼
Ditto for new account, 12th October			92¾
BANKS.			
Hibernian Bank			37½
National Bank			63½
STEAM.			
Atlantic (Limited)			54
Peninsular and Oriental			75
City of Dublin			—
Ditto			53½
MINES.			
Connoree (Limited)			19
Mining Company of Ireland,			13
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Alliance and Consumers' Gas			99
RAILWAYS			
Dublin and Kingstown			105
Great Southern and Western			113
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford			5½
Midland Great Western			34½
Do. Half Shares			—
Cork and Bandon 6 per cent perpetual			61½
RAILWAY PREFERENCES			
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent. perpetual class A			103
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent, perpetual			90½
Waterford and Limerick 5 per cent redeemable,			50½

On Saturday's business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the Stock Exchange Rules are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th September. Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH).

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—SEPTEMBER 13.

	Opening Prices.
Consols Money,	93¼
Account,	93¼
New Threes,	93¼ shut
	Noon Prices.
Consols Money,	93¼ ⅜
Account,	93¼
New Threes,	93¼ shut
	1 P.M. Prices.
Consols Money,	93¼
Account,	93¼ ⅜
New Threes,	93¼ shut
	2-15 P.M. Prices.
Consols Money,	93¼
Account,	93¼
New Threes,	93¼ shut
	Closing Prices.
Consols Money,	93¼
Account,	93¼ ⅜
New Threes,	93¼ shut

Noon Summary.—Kilmaster Hills 4 prem., ; Eastern Counties, 53 ; Caledonians, ; Great Northern, 113 ; Great Western, ; Great Western of Canada, 13½ ; Great Southern and Western, ; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 112¾ ; London and North Western, 100¼ Acent, 100¾ ; Leeds Northern, 65 ; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 46¼ ; Midland Stock, 125¼ ; South Eastern, ; North British, 64 to ¾ ; South Eastern, 86¾ ; Yorkshire, Newcastle, and Berwick, 99¼ ; York and North Midland, 84 to ¼ Consols have been very inanimate all day at 93¼, buyers and sellers alternately closing buyers. Shares have been inactive, dealers busy with settlement, but prices generally firm. Canadian shares steady. Lombards flat.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, THURSDAY EVENING.—Funds to-day are dull, owing to the apprehensions inspired by the crisis in Italian politics. There is, however, no decline in prices. The principal business in Stock Exchange has been in connection with the settlement in the railway markets. The only striking movement in prices is a rise of one per cent. in Midland Railway stocks.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, THURSDAY, SEPT. 13.—Bourse remains dull and depressed. Rentes closed at 67·80, or about the same as yesterday.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET, SEPT. 13.—Supplies of fat stock only moderate. Beasts, sheep, lambs, and pigs, sold steadily at full prices. Calves advanced 2d per 8lbs. Beef, 5s to 5s ; mutton, 3s 8d to 5s 6d ; lambs, 5s to 6s ; veal, 4s 2d to 5s 2d ; pork, 4s to 5s 2d per 8lbs., &c. Supply—Beasts, 1,000 ; foreign, 580 ; sheep and lambs, 8,200 ; foreign, 1,500 ; calves, 340 ; foreign, 212 ; pigs, 890.

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, SEPT. 13.—Sugar steady. Coffee—Fair demand at full prices. Tea quiet. Rice steady. Saltpetre quiet. Tallow firm in all positions. On the spot, 52s 6d ; September along, 52s 3d, and for October and December, 52s 0d buyers ; January and March, 53s 3d.

MANCHESTER CORN MARKET, SEPT. 13.—There was a limited attendance at market this morning, and an active feeling pervaded. Old English wheat in short supply, and sold slowly at a reduction of 2s per quarter ; whilst foreign was offering at 2d to 3d per 70lbs. decline. Several parcels of new wheat were shown, the quality and condition very irregular, and much inferior to last year's crop. Flour must be quoted 1s to 2s per sack lower, with scarcely any inquiry. Oats 1d per 45lbs., oatmeal 1s per load cheaper. Beans—No change, but Indian corn realised 6d per quarter.

GLASGOW IRON REPORT, SEPT. 13.—No. 1, 50s to 50s 6d ; mixed numbers, warrants, 51s 1½d to 51s 3d ; No. 3, 49s 6d to 50s. Market quiet.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPTEMBER 13.—10,000 bales sold very firm. No imports. Previously, 10,884.

GLASGOW CATTLE MARKET, SEPT. 13.—About the same number of cattle at market as on Thursday last. Top oxen were in fair request at fully last week's quotations. Middling and inferior sorts more difficult to sell at lower prices. A larger supply of sheep, but fresh smaller of lambs, and demand for both good, and prices well maintained. Top oxen, Scotch, 52s per cwt. ; Irish, 46s ; sheep, 6d to 7d per pound ; lambs, 12s to 20s each.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, SEPT. 13.—Firsts, 105s ; seconds, 101s ; thirds, 94s ; fourths, 88s ; fifths, 76s ; sixths, 64s. 2,900 in market.

CORK CORN MARKET, SEPT. 13.—White wheat, 26s to 30s ; red wheat, 23s 6d to 26s 6d ; barley, 14s ; oats, 12s to 12s 6d.

SMITHFIELD CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

The supply of beasts was smaller than on this day week. There was a good demand for prime heifer and bullock beef, both for home consumption and export, at a shade over former quotations. Second-rate cattle was without alteration. The supply of sheep was also less, with a fair demand at about former prices. The primest heifer and bullock beef, 63s per cwt. sinking offal ; second-rate and coarse beasts, 45s to 55s per cwt. sinking offal ; the best wether mutton, 7¼d per pound in sink ; inferior and ewes, 6½d per pound in sink ; veal, 6d to 7d per pound in sink ; lambs, 24s to 34s each.

CAVANAGH AND BULL, Salesmasters, Smithfield.

BUTTER CRANE, 18, THOMAS-STREET.—First quality, 102s. per cwt. ; second, 96s. per do. ; third, 90s. per do. Cool butter, 9½d. to 1s. per lb.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—WEDNESDAY.

The arrivals of English grain since Saturday have been trifling, but of foreign large. To-day's market was very thinly attended. We observe no alteration in the value of wheat either English or foreign from Monday last, the business transacted is quite of a nominal character. All descriptions of spring corn are quiet at the quotations of Monday last.

ARRIVALS THIS WEEK.

	Wheat. Qrs.	Barley. Qrs.	Oats. Qrs.	Beans. Qrs.	Peas. Qrs.	Flour. Sacks.
English	620	60	—	—	—	1450 sks
Scotch	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	—	10	—	—	—	—
Foreign	139,840	2,770	23,240	—	—	70 brls. 1500 sks

KINGFORD AND LAY.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—WEDNESDAY.

At to-day's corn market there was a good attendance of Welsh millers, with several large buyers for Ireland. A fair business was transacted in wheat, at 2d per cental decline on the week. Barley is 1d per quarter cheaper. Oats 1d per bushel lower. Barley, beans, and peas unchanged. Oatmeal moved slowly, at 6d per load decline. Flour was quiet, at 1s per barrel and sack decline on the week.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, SEPTEMBER 11.—There was a good demand for cotton to-day, and a very firm market, at ⅛d advance on yesterday's prices. There was a good inquiry for Surats, at from 3½d to 4¼d per lb. The sales reached 10,000 bales, of which 3,000 were for export and speculation.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers must be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dastes :—

America (Quebec) [D]	..	Ten a.m., Sept. 14.
America (New York) [Q]	..	Ten a.m., Sept. 16.
West Indies and Pacific [8]	..	One p.m., Sept. 16.
Spain and Portugal [8]	..	One p.m., Sept. 16.
India (Bombay) via Marseilles	..	Six p.m., Sept. 18.
America (New York) [8]	..	One p.m., Sept. 18.
India, Calcutta, China, Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, &c., [8]	..	One p.m., Sept. 19.
Constantinople	..	Six p.m., Sept. 19.
Constantinople	..	Six p.m., Sept. 20.
America (Quebec) [D]	..	Ten a.m., Sept. 21.
America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q]	..	Ten a.m., Sept. 23.
West Coast of Africa [4]	..	Six p.m., Sept. 24.
America (New York) [8]	..	Ten a.m., Sept. 25.
America (New York) A	..	One p.m., Sept. 25.
India, (Calcutta) China, Australia, &c., via Marseilles	..	Six p.m., Sept. 25.
India (Bombay) Spain and Portugal [8]	..	One p.m., Sept. 26.
Constantinople	..	Six p.m., Sept. 27.
America (Quebec) [D]	..	Ten a.m., Sept. 28.
America (New York) and Bahamas [Q]	..	Ten a.m. Sept. 30.
France, Italy, Switzerland, 1 p.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.		

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British Post Offices in Turkey, and the Foreign ports touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O. are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—FRIDAY, SEPT. 14.

THEATRE ROYAL—ITALIAN OPERA, EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. This evening—"NORMA."

ROTUNDO, ROSE ROOM ROTUNDO.—Buckley's Serenaders—Every Evening at Eight o'clock

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays ; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Thursdays to the public ; opened to the other days for students and members and their friends.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. .. .. Open daily.

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN .. .. Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock, p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 8, amounted to 60,708, making a daily average of 10,128 copies.

"Pretty Tube of Magic Power,
Charmer of the Leisure Hour."
HAVE you a Briar Pipe? If not, why not?
They are Sold at Continental Prices, at
EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE,
3, MERCHANTS-QUAY, Dublin.
A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.,
32, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

We are largely supplied in every leading Article for the present Season, and have also in our own make and that of Messrs. NICOLL'S, of London, ready for immediate use, every size and approved design for

PALETOTS, FROCKS, CAPES,
WALKING, DRESS,
AND
LOUNGE SUITS.

NAVAL, MILITARY, CONSTABULARY, OR CIVIL UNIFORMS.

Gentlemen requiring outfits for any of the above services are respectfully informed that we are prepared to supply any Uniforms on the shortest notice, and with the guarantee as to materials, with the latest Admiralty or Whitehall directions. Officers about joining may depend on punctuality, as we always keep a considerable stock of accoutrements on hand. Patterns forwarded will find our prices considerably under London terms.

SAMUEL M'COMAS AND SON,
MILITARY AND NAVAL COURT TAILORS,
2, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.

N.B.—We have received a large variety of Scotch and Irish Heathers and Frieze for Autumn. Shooting Dresses at very moderate prices.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

GEORGE D. HIPWELL AND CO.
have great pleasure in announcing that they have opened their New and Extensive Premises,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
With a large and Superb Stock of
AUTUMN GOODS,
Purchased in the leading English and Scotch Markets.

They beg to assure their numerous friends that in the selection of their Stock, they have exercised the greatest care in buying nothing but the most fashionable and durable materials, such as will guarantee for them a long increase in their Trade.

Their extensive Ready-made Warerooms—distinct from the Order Department—is fully stocked with a large and first-class variety of every style of garment, cut and made up with a view to every particular as if specially ordered.

GEORGE D. HIPWELL & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
7, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

KENNY AND OWENS
AND
THE SIXTEEN SHILLING TROUSERS.

We have on hand a good selection of materials for these Trousers suitable for autumn wear.

KENNY AND OWENS,
Tailors and Trousers Makers,
84, DAME-STREET.

THE REGISTERED KNICKERBOCKER PANTS.
CERTIFICATE OF THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL OF DESIGNS.

USEFUL.

No. 4,287. Designs Office, London, September 13, 1860.

I hereby certify that the Design of which this is a Copy was on behalf of BROWNE and PAYNE, of Nackville-street, Dublin, Registered this Thirty-first day of August, 1860, in pursuance of the Designs Copyright Amendment Act, 6 and 7 Vic., c. 65.

Exd. J. H. Bowin.
CLEMENT JOHNSON, Registrar.

BROWNE & PAYNE
Beg to direct the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to their Registered Knickerbocker Pants, beg to state that their New Design is now Registered in their name solely in the Designs Office, London.

The advantages arising from the shape and configuration of the new parts of this design consist in the protection afforded to the knees, both in rid'ng and in walking through grass and other crops, and insuring in one garment both Trousers and Gaiters.

Plates, explanatory of this design, are now on view at our Tailoring Establishments,

12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
Clothiers to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.

THE Piedmontese appear to have marched in two divisions, one on either side of the Apennines, to the south. General Fanti's column followed the course of the Tiber, and took possession of the Citta di Castello, an interesting city of about 7,000 inhabitants, from whence a view may be had of the rich garden land of Rome.

A march of twelve miles brought the column from Citta di Castello to Fratta, founded by the remains of the Roman army after their defeat by Hannibal at Thrasymene. It is a small place, but, being situated in the narrowest part of the valley of the Tiber, where the hills run close to the river's edge, it was of considerable importance in the middle ages. A march of fifteen miles will bring Fanti to Perugia, and another of the same length leads to Orvieto, a very strong position, where the people have disarmed and imprisoned the German garrison. There does not appear to be any force to give opposition to the Sardinians in this quarter. The country up to the river Marta, the limit fixed by the Emperor for the Pope's curtailed dominions, is virtually in their possession once Perugia and Orvieto are occupied.

The other column, under General Cialdini, marched by the road which runs along the coast of the Adriatic. The towns on this road lie in the following order—Pesaro, Fano, Sinigallia, Ancona, and Loretto. About twelve miles inland from Loretto, on the river Potenza, lies Macerata. At the first assault, Cialdini took Pesaro, and made prisoners of 1,900 German soldiers in the citadel. The invasion was so sudden that Lamoriciere had not time to withdraw these men. Probably the garrisons are withdrawn from all the posts lying between Pesaro and Ancona, where the last stand, if any, is to be made by the Papal troops. Lamoriciere, on the news of the invasion, withdrew from Macerata into Ancona, which the Roman journals represent as fully prepared to endure a siege. Cialdini felt himself strong enough to detach a force to occupy Urbino, the capital of the province, and in the immediate vicinity of Fossombrone. Short shrift will the mercenaries who plundered that town receive, if they have awaited the avenger. Such was the position of both parties on yesterday ; but changes pass so rapidly that we should not be surprised to receive intelligence of the flight of Lamoriciere at any moment.

THE Scotch Herring Fishery has closed, except that "a few local boats may still make a trial of the "fishing." The herrings, according to the *Northern Ensign*, almost entirely disappeared in the first few days of September. The fishery, however, has been more productive than of late years, the take of 1860 exceeding that of 1859 by 38,000 crans. The total catch was value for £115,000 to the fisherman, and, when cured, will be worth about £150,000. The *Northern Ensign* observes that "the 115,000 "thus obtained by the fishermen will be circulated "over the whole north eastern counties." The men from Sutherland alone earned about £10,500.

Of the herrings taken by these fishermen, at least 60,000 barrels will be

customers for our fruit, and a profitable trade is done with them during the season. Whoever may have reason to complain this year, the proprietors of orchards have ample cause of rejoicing.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

AUDACIOUS ROBBERY IN LIMERICK.—About ten o'clock on Monday morning last, two artillerymen of the line (not the militia) named James Greene and James Robinson, went into the shop of Mr. Blundell, watchmaker, Brunswick-street, Limerick, and requested to be shown a good silver watch. One at 35s. was laid before them—that was not to their liking, and a better one was necessary—another at the same price was produced. They said they wanted an entirely superior article. While Mr. Harris, the foreman of the shop, was turning round to hand down the dearer one, both men bolted, each with a watch. There was no time lost by Mr. Harris, who was quick in pursuit down Brunswick-street after them. He came up with Greene, near Mr. Speight's office in Henry-street, and, being young, active, and determined, made him surrender. The watch was delivered up, but Mr. Harris still kept his man. Robinson was seized on by the people close by, and both men were conveyed to the custody of Constables Moreton and Fitzsimons. The affair had occurred in so short a time, it was out of the power of the police to have been sooner present, but Mr. Harris and the people did their duty *improperly*. Both men have been fully committed for trial at the Quarter Session as for October.—*Limerick Examiner.*

LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE.—A girl named Mary Kelly, who has acted for some time as servant-maid in the house of Mr. Gouldsberry, of Mary-street, entered on last Sunday the residence of Mr. M'Neil, of Presentation-road. Here she expressed a wish for writing materials, and was furnished with a lead pencil and half a sheet of paper. Having inscribed a few words and returned the pencil, she left the house with the written paper in her hand. Something in her manner at once aroused the suspicion of the females in Mr. M'Neil's house, and he watched her furtively as she strolled along that part of the canal which lies between the bridge of the new road and the Presentation convent. He observed her deposit the paper in this place, under a stone, and immediately bound with a great splash into the water. Rushing forward with a pole M'Neil came speedily up to the bank and managed with its aid to rescue the girl from her perilous position. The police were at once apprised of the occurrence, and she was carried to their barrack. The police found elicited from her was that she "was not worth saving." her reluctant to speak; in answer to their queries she merely referred them to the paper under the stone. This paper contained the following:—"I am the unfortunate M. Kelly, but, oh! cruel despair has overpowered me. Unwelcome death! Untimely end!" The only observation that could be She was committed to the town jail.—*Galway Press.*

PRESENTATION TO JAMES CRAMSIE, ESQ., OF BALLYMONEY.—We observe that the people of Dunluce and vicinity are making a valuable presentation to Mr. Cramsie, solicitor, of Ballymoney, and seneschal of those manors. We understand that upwards of £200 were at once subscribed, and that the plate, ordered through Mr. Gordon, of Ballymoney, was specially manufactured for the occasion by the well-known house of Savory and Son, of Cornhill, London. It consists of a magnificent silver epergne, twenty-five inches in height, with three brances; also, a dessert stand eighteen inches high, modelled with a figure of Autumn in perfect keeping; a silver inkstand; a large and massive oak chest to hold the various articles; and last, but not le st, a ressingcase for Mrs. Cramsie—a perfect *bijou*—fully mounted, and furnished with silver-topped bottles, stoppers, &c. These articles were presented in the Town Hall, Ballymoney, on Friday last, when there were present all the rank and intelligence of the neighbourhood, Mr. Wilson, the Chairman of the Town Commissioners, occupying the chair, and reading the address. The affair is creditable alike to all parties, and speaks well for the continuance of that good-feeling for which Ballymoney has always been distinguished.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

THE STEPNEY MURDER.—The coroner, Mr. John Humphreys, has adopted measures to secure the presence of the prisoner (George Mullens) on the resumption of the inquiry, and yesterday a communication was forwarded to the Right Hon. G. C. Lewis, the Home Secretary, from the coroner's office, Spital-square. Inspector Thornton and Sergeants Tanner and Thomas proceeded to the house where Mullens had resided, in Barnsley-street, Bethnal-green, to make another search for the knife, which was found on the ground floor. It was found in a very filthy condition, and several articles were brought away by the officers. After the examination of the prisoner (Mullins) at the Thames police-court on Monday afternoon, he was removed by Mr. Roche, the gaoler, into a private room, where he was strictly watched by two constables, by order of the deputy superintendent (Mr. Hayes) in the absence of the chief superintendent. A large number of persons remained after the business of the court was concluded to catch a glimpse of the accused; but they were disappointed, as the prisoner was placed in the Government van in the court-yard, from whence he was conveyed to the House of Detention, Clerkenwell, under close watch of the officers. The prisoner seemed ghastly pale after his removal from the court, and when some refreshment had been handed to him he somewhat recovered, although he was suffering from considerable excitement of mind.

THE EMPRESS AT HER DEVOTIONS.—The *Courrier de l'Isere* has the following:—"The day after the arrival of the Emperor at Grenoble, a lady simply dressed, and wearing a round hat with a green veil, descended at six in the morning the staircase of the Prefecture, and on reaching the end of the passage of the Hotel de Ville looked about her hesitatingly, which road to take. At last she proceeded along the street which leads to the church of St. Andre, and entered the sacred edifice. There, producing a prayer-book, she knelt piously down among a number of persons who had assembled, and listened with profound devotion to the celebration of mass. When Divine service was terminated she made the sign of the cross and retired. She walked long the streets in the neighbourhood, and returned to the Prefecture. The lady was the Empress Eugenie."

A DINNER AT A WELL-KNOWN HOTEL.—The following letter, addressed to the proprietor of a well-known hotel in the neighbourhood of London, appears in the columns of the London *Times*:—"You possess a beautiful hotel. It has grounds sloping to the river, small cabinets for parties of two, large ballrooms for parties of 200, indifferent washing apparatus, and obsequious waiters. Your cookery would, I am told, be devoured by spectators. In fact, you profess to provide the public with accommodation which, in the style of your craft, is termed first rate. Listen, then, to my story and repent. After exposure to the hunger consequent on a row in the Thames and the cold of the raw evening I bent my steps, with a friend, to your establishment. Our hunger and our cold induced us to call for dinner mulligatawny, usually a stimulant and grateful restorative. Let me inform you, sir, of a circumstance of which your cook seems ignorant, that a principal ingredient of this eastern compound is a piece of chicken. On this occasion we missed with grief this succulent morsel. We might as well have been eating peasoup or gravy. The only accompaniment vouchsafed to us was bad rice, badly boiled, not dry and granulated as boiled rice ought to be, but sloppy and conglutinated, as rice is when carelessly prepared. The fish part on our list was a sootje, or, as you ignobly spell it, a suchet, of flounders. I believe these were not fresh. My friend attributes their peculiar odour to their education in the neighbourhood of a sewer. My impression traces the emanation to another cause. Sir, an amateur of flounders. I have eaten them at Greenwich, and even at Batterses. Your flounders, were a memento of mortality. Inordinate affection had detained them too long from the grave. The first fish in the way of meat consisted of a fillet of beef. Proprietor! that beef was not fillet. True, it was beef, but merely slices thickly cut off some other part of the animal. The waiter, who I must say advocated your interests with a devotion worthy of a better cause—the waiter declared they were slices off the fillet. How far off is a question that must remain secret between your conscience and your butcher. What shall I say, sir, of the potatoes you palmed off on us under the designation of French beans? Even your waiter could not deny the fact that they were scarlet runners—runners of an inferior quality, not less scarlet than should be your cheeks. The sweetbreads followed. Words fail to express my reprobation of that disgusting preparation. *Ris de veau*, they were pompously announced in your bill of fare. The *ris* was bleached to that unwholesome vegetable which accompanied the mulligatawny; as to the *veau*, it must long ago have been developed into the proportions of a bull. No bull, but one afflicted with elephantiasis could have produced so large and so unhealthy an organ. The fatty part of a cubic inch more than satisfied my digestion and myself; the sauce, a greasy commixture of soap-suds and water-gruel, sufficing unaided to destroy a paroxysm of the most delicate order. The pancreas of the most delicate order. The pancreas of the ox, we are told by anatomists, extends from the stomach to the spleen. Yours destroys the former and petrifies the latter. Your wine, sir, was execrable. I know you can produce wines of the most exquisite flavour. For 15s we might have procured a bottle of subtle old sherry—for 18s some Metternich Johannisberg, or Clicquot champagne. But, sir, I show you of old. A mouth has not elapsed since I ordered a bottle of Burgundy, price 8s—an enormous sum even before Mr. Gladstone's budget. Sir, I can pardon you no harder punishment than that one bottle of it. I did not drink more than one glass of it. I am sure the waiters did not drink the rest, unless it were in bravado, or as indirect flattery to ingratiate themselves with yourself. On this occasion we ordered sherry—wine, we both agreed, matured under the suns of South Africa. We tried for half a bottle of it, but ordinaire. This you do not sell in half bottles, and while, the next wine in your scale, was charged at so much a price that we did not run the risk of finding it unpalatable. Your dinner presented but two redeeming features—the potatoes and the maids of honour. For the first of these you are indebted to nature; for the second to your neighbour and original shop. But for dinner you charged us 6s a-head, exclusive of wine, and what are called etceteras; and for that 6s we have been content to let us choose between poison or worse. Proprietor! listen to my words. Those happy days are ensconced in the shady alcoves along the borders of our garden may chant the praises of your fare. But, sir, they feed upon a condiment they carry with them.

Love does not insert chicken in Mulligatawny, nor does flounders, nor turn beef into fillets, nor Hardly English beans, nor rejuvenise ancient sweetmeat Hispanity Cape wines for two elderly gentlemen with jaded hearts and strung appetites. Keep inferior cookery for your lovers; they can afford pay well for green trees, flowery lawns, babbling brooks, and a convenient rendezvous. If you will, high prices for all; but when humble travellers of seeking seek the hospitality of your coffee-room, you must make them pay dearly, at least maintain ancient reputation by giving them the value of their outlay."

Correspondence.

RAILWAYS IN THE WEST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, September 13, 1860.

SIR,—Perceiving that a meeting is intended to be held in the town of Ballina on the 15th instant, for the purpose of promoting a line of railway to Castlebar, there to join the North-Western line from Roscommon, I beg permission to submit a few observations on the subject, with the view that they may, through the medium of your columns, be submitted to the inhabitants of Ballina and its vicinity, as well as to the shareholders in the Midland Great Western Railway, who, unfortunately for themselves, are, I fear, committed by the terms of an existing agreement to contribute 73 per cent. of the necessary capital for the construction of the line in question. In the first place, it is necessary to observe that Ballina and Castlebar are exactly equidistant from Dublin, and that the distance by the North-Western route to the latter town is some miles longer than is necessary; that the prosperous and central towns of Strokestown, Ballaghaderin, and Swineford, and the existing route of the traffic are avoided; while the villages of Claremorris and Balla are selected, the former celebrated for its filthy line of mud cabins—the latter for its large and well-attended quarterly fairs, which is the only valid reason, in my opinion, for its selection. Presuming that a line can be made of twenty-two miles in length from Castlebar to Ballina (although I think it will be at least twenty-five miles), the distance from Dublin to the latter town will be 170 miles, while by branching off from the Sligo line, in the neighbourhood of Boyle, or Ballymote, the distance would be about 150 miles. I would then seriously ask the gentry and inhabitants of Ballina and its neighbourhood, are they going to commit themselves to this Castlebar branch project, which must entail on them the unnecessary expense of fifty miles additional travelling on their up and down journey to Dublin? Are they frightened, in these times of commercial progress, with the idea that if Ballina is once connected with the Sligo line of railway, the port of Sligo will absorb all, or the greater portion, of the trade of the district which is at present enjoyed by their town and port. If, under the influence of a delusion so much opposed to the spirit of the times, they adopt and encourage a line of railway to Castlebar, with which they have little or no trade connexion, and ignore the existence of such towns as Swineford and Ballaghaderrin, with their great and increasing productions and consumptions, then they must expect that those towns and districts, which have heretofore mainly supported the trade of Ballina, will struggle for a railway of their own, and such one must necessarily connect them with the branch line between Longford and Sligo, and thus give the shortest route to Dublin on the one hand, and a convenient seaport for the export and import of their merchandise on the other.

From the foregoing observations the shareholders in the Midland Railway Company must feel satisfied that the prosecution of this embryo adjunct to their line are not very encouraging, and that they should not be anxious to involve themselves in this improvident speculation, unless they are bound both honourably and legally to do so. The opening of the Grand Canal, and consequent conflict with the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, disastrous as it was in many respects, is to be regretted for this reason in particular: that it brought into the arena a lot of clever titled landowners, who, availing themselves of the rule they quietly bided their time until the crisis had arrived, whereby they were enabled to get up a third line for the West (not yet in a condition to maintain the Galway and Sligo Railways), and so to manage matters that the shareholders of the Midland Company must contribute age-and-for the capital for the line in question. The half-yearly meeting of the Midland Railway Company takes place in a few days, when it might not be inopportune to inquire if any of the statements herein are worthy of consideration.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

A MAYO SHAREHOLDER IN THE M.G.W.R. Co.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, SANDYMOUNT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me to ask why, or by whose authority, it is that Evening Service in this church on Sundays is commenced at half-past 3 o'clock in summer time, and 3 o'clock in the winter season? It is a most inconvenient hour to every one in the neighbourhood, most of whom go a distance to other places of worship, because the usual hour of 7 o'clock is more suitable.—Your obedient servant,

D. D.

CHURCH DECORATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Dublin, September 13, 1860.

SIR,—Some of your correspondents, I am glad to perceive, have remarked in becoming terms of censure on the recent innovation in Anne's and Simon's-court Churches. The theatrical display of the communion plate in the former, and the introduction of crosses in the latter, are stupid attempts at introducing the "wretched ornaments" of the middle ages, in place of the spirit and power of true religion, and which, if the laity suffer, will go on until our churches become receptacles of all the gaudy decorations of the theatres, and the full development of priestly pride and ecclesiastical millinery.

In many of our parish churches, I regret to say, there seems to be a latent wish to depart from primitive simplicity. In the parish church of the Protestant town of Cavan, there is what is called a commemorative window—a hideous daub, extending to nearly the height and breadth of the church—beside the pulpit and reading desk so unceremoniously shoved into opposite corners of the church. Beneath this window, or, as some of the people down there term it, "this idol," is placed the communion table; or, I beg pardon, "the altar," as we must now term it—now that the communion rails, when they approach that sacred commemoration, are obliged to bow down before the very pretty pictures of saints, &c., with which the window is garnished. But what matter! it is only picture worship. And this, be it remembered, is a Protestant, orthodox town of the Church.

A similar window has been erected in Limerick Cathedral, and in a similar position, exactly over the communion table, or rather the "altar," which is to be "a great altar to look to," and for the so-called *improvement* of which the tomb of the celebrated Murrough O'Brien, Earl of Inchiquin, was desecrated, and his remains torn from their last resting-place. Could the late good and amiable Stafford O'Brien have ever imagined that his name was to be perpetuated by such a daub, and that his great ancestor's bones were to be torn up in such ruthless (Gothic hands, how it would have grieved him! This cathedral is fitting up in the highest style of Gothic art, carried out in a truly Gothic spirit.

When in Limerick I visited the cathedral, and when I asked where Murrough O'Brien was interred, a gentleman, said to be a clergyman—pointed out to me a vault filled up with rubbish; the coffin, which was of plank three inches thick, and fastened with a lock and key, with the bones of this celebrated warrior and statesman, were torn from their last resting-place, and this is a church founded by his ancestors; and the tomb, as I have stated, though there seemed no necessity for the profanation, filled with dirt and rubbish!

It is astonishing how these things are suffered. The clergy dare not do it without the consent of the laity, and many influential persons in Limerick are indignant at the pictures in this tomb, and the situation in which it is placed. And though the laity protest against these innovations, yet it is done. However, they should do more than protest; they should stop the supplies; our fathers would have done so. A meeting should be held of the suburbans to the alterations (for they are not improvements) in Limerick Cathedral, and have the window placed in the aisles, or some other part of the church. Were the good old Stafford O'Brien alive, he would be one of the first to require it.—I am, &c.,

TRAVELLER.

"THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I presume, from the admission into your columns of a letter under the above title, you are desirous to favour an intelligent discussion of that question which Mr. Henry Knight has brought under the notice of your readers. I rejoice heartily at the opportunity thus afforded for an extensive consideration of a subject of such deep importance to the social and domestic happiness of generations to come. To the national and domestic happiness of generations to come. To the national and domestic happiness of generations in our country. To me it seems that the journalist could not more worthily devote a portion of his columns than in an investigation of the means proposed to free our country from the unspeakable evils arising from the traffic in intoxicating liquors. The friends and supporters of the "United Kingdom Alliance"—an association founded in Manchester in 1853, to promote that desirable object—desire nothing more earnestly than a close and most searching inquiry into the means they propose for accomplishment of the ends they have in view. We believe that the surest way for attainment of these ends is to be found in the amplest public discussion. We therefore rejoice always at every fresh opportunity that is afforded us to bring our opinions to the test of public opinion. We approach that tribunal with the fullest confidence in the result. To doubt the ultimate success of our great movement is simply to entertain the idea that the age of civilisation will roll backwards, and that intemperance and drunkenness must for ever curse these fair lands of ours. In that dilemma we fix our opponents: let them choose which horn they will take hold on. Our part is chosen: we go forward to victory, and our motto is—"God speed the right."

As it is well that the public should exactly understand our position, I shall, at the outset, explain it. The "United Kingdom Alliance" does not go for the enactment of a Maine Liquor Law in these countries; what we are seeking for is a law denominated a "Permissive Bill;" which law, when passed, will authorise any one, or all, of our boroughs and municipalities to prohibit the liquor traffic within their boundaries, provided a majority of two-thirds of their voters shall be in favour of that measure, but not otherwise; so that Mr. Knight may see we are not seeking, as he asserts anywhere, as to the issue of a minority," to pass a measure of such importance, in opposition to public opinion. Until a large majority of the people are won over to our views, we neither hope nor desire their success. Neither is it contemplated by the "Permissive Bill," to interfere with the private habits of the people. We aim at the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as common beverages; parties who incline to use them may have them in their houses, either by making them for themselves, or by purchasing them in districts or countries where their sale is not prohibited; it is with traffic alone, where public opinion is in favour of suppression, that we desire to interfere. And furthermore, I believe it is the general opinion of our members that it is because the traffic is a common nuisance—producing pauperism and crime—which render life and property insecure, that it is legislated for by the legislature of Parliament for its suppression. If it were only productive of moral evil, we should not seek legislative influence for its removal; in that case, moral and religious influences, by individual and associated effort, would be the only suitable means of repression. If this traffic does not come within the category of public nuisances, such as it is the proper business of the legislature to take cognisance of, then, I say, by all means, let legislative interference be repudiated.

Having thus stated the grounds on which the advocates for suppression of the liquor traffic rest their claims on public support, I have but little room left for reply to the details of Mr. Knight's letter in your issue of 11th inst.; but, indeed, that is of little consequence, as I find them made up of the usual uncourteous phrases and assertions. To where there is a lack of better arguments, and of several of the old objections to teetotalism so often met and refuted. I refer to a few of the latter. If we be pursuing "impossibilities," will he kindly inform us the course that is really "accessible." We do hope that the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland is composed of as wise men as the Legislatures of the United States, and that, therefore, they may be yet induced to pass the only effectual measure yet proposed for suppression of intemperance and drunkenness. It is not "manifest" that a licensed few have as good a right to sell alcohol as all have to sell tea and sugar—which is the fair inference to be drawn from Mr. Knight's statement—because the sale of the former produces an immense amount of crime, and consequent insecurity, which the latter is not chargeable with. Mr. Knight has brought under the notice of your readers. I rejoice heartily at the opportunity thus afforded for an extensive consideration of a subject of such deep importance to the social and domestic happiness of generations to come. To the national and domestic happiness of generations in our country. To me it seems that the journalist could not more worthily devote a portion of his columns than in an investigation of the means proposed to free our country from the unspeakable evils arising from the traffic in intoxicating liquors. The friends and supporters of the "United Kingdom Alliance"—an association founded in Manchester in 1853, to promote that desirable object—desire nothing more earnestly than a close and most searching inquiry into the means they propose for accomplishment of the ends they have in view. We believe that the surest way for attainment of these ends is to be found in the amplest public discussion. We therefore rejoice always at every fresh opportunity that is afforded us to bring our opinions to the test of public opinion. We approach that tribunal with the fullest confidence in the result. To doubt the ultimate success of our great movement is simply to entertain the idea that the age of civilisation will roll backwards, and that intemperance and drunkenness must for ever curse these fair lands of ours. In that dilemma we fix our opponents: let them choose which horn they will take hold on. Our part is chosen: we go forward to victory, and our motto is—"God speed the right."

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I deny that "drunkenness is a curable malady," so long as the means of drunkenness can be freely bought and sold, or that Mr. Knight has any justification for saying so, in the present condition of society; and I consider it a libel on the working man to assume, as the extract from the "National Review" does, that drunkenness is a vice peculiar to his class. I have not a doubt but that, in proportion to their numbers, there is more, or full as much, drunkenness among the wealthy as among the poor.

I may not encroach more on your space at present; but, if it meet your approval, I shall be happy to continue this discussion in your columns with the opponent whom you have permitted to throw down the gauntlet.—I remain, Mr. Editor, respectfully yours.

JAMES HAUGHTON.

35, Eccles-street, 13th Sept., 1860.

VICEREGAL CONDESCENSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

13th Sept., 1860.

SIR,—As I am sure you are thoroughly Hibernian enough to relish a whimsicality, I ask you to allow me to narrate one through your extensively-read columns, in order that you may share it with your readers, as you do so many other literary *bonbonnières*.

On Sunday morning last, shortly after eleven o'clock, as I was approaching the Roman Catholic Church on Arran-quay, I saw coming towards me the Viceregal equipage, consisting of three very splendidly turned out carriages, the style of which was considerably increased by the brilliancy of the party, consisting of several members of that fair sex which his Excellency generally manages, notwithstanding the state of single blessedness which he has hitherto adopted, to be fortunate enough to draw around him. In the neighbourhood of the church was the usual large number of loungers, when, lo and behold, the Viceregal equipage drew up at the central door of the church. Hurrah! the good time is at last come. Dr. Cahill foretold it all. His Excellency is actually seated in the first carriage, and that carriage stops at the door of the Catholic parish church, to let down some, at least, of the company.

The crowd rushes; and a mixture of joy, curiosity, conjecture, and surprise is depicted on each countenance. The question is—who is about to alight? A moment's time settles the point; for, to their agreeable surprise, out jumps the late Dean of the Chapel Royal, Dr. Tighe, recently promoted to the Deanery of Derry—but no longer to be reckoned among the number of the Establishment, if he be going to inflict upon it the "heavy blow and great discouragement" of his accession to Arran-quay. The crowd looks with lasted breath to see does his Excellency follow. Alas! no. The Dean has descended, and his remains torn from their last resting-place. Could the late good and amiable Stafford O'Brien have ever imagined that his name was to be perpetuated by such a daub, and that his great ancestor's bones were to be torn up in such ruthless (Gothic hands, how it would have grieved him! This cathedral is fitting up in the highest style of Gothic art, carried out in a truly Gothic spirit.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

SIR,—I presume, from the admission into your columns of a letter under the above title, you are desirous to favour an intelligent discussion of that question which Mr. Henry Knight has brought under the notice of your readers. I rejoice heartily at the opportunity thus afforded for an extensive consideration of a subject of such deep importance to the social and domestic happiness of generations to come. To the national and domestic happiness of generations in our country. To me it seems that the journalist could not more worthily devote a portion of his columns than in an investigation of the means proposed to free our country from the unspeakable evils arising from the traffic in intoxicating liquors. The friends and supporters of the "United Kingdom Alliance"—an association founded in Manchester in 1853, to promote that desirable object—desire nothing more earnestly than a close and most searching inquiry into the means they propose for accomplishment of the ends they have in view. We believe that the surest way for attainment of these ends is to be found in the amplest public discussion. We therefore rejoice always at every fresh opportunity that is afforded us to bring our opinions to the test of public opinion. We approach that tribunal with the fullest confidence in the result. To doubt the ultimate success of our great movement is simply to entertain the idea that the age of civilisation will roll backwards, and that intemperance and drunkenness must for ever curse these fair lands of ours. In that dilemma we fix our opponents: let them choose which horn they will take hold on. Our part is chosen: we go forward to victory, and our motto is—"God speed the right."

As it is well that the public should exactly understand our position, I shall, at the outset, explain it. The "United Kingdom Alliance" does not go for the enactment of a Maine Liquor Law in these countries; what we are seeking for is a law denominated a "Permissive Bill;" which law, when passed, will authorise any one, or all, of our boroughs and municipalities to prohibit the liquor traffic within their boundaries, provided a majority of two-thirds of their voters shall be in favour of that measure, but not otherwise; so that Mr. Knight may see we are not seeking, as he asserts anywhere, as to the issue of a minority," to pass a measure of such importance, in opposition to public opinion. Until a large majority of the people are won over to our views, we neither hope nor desire their success. Neither is it contemplated by the "Permissive Bill," to interfere with the private habits of the people. We aim at the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as common beverages; parties who incline to use them may have them in their houses, either by making them for themselves, or by purchasing them in districts or countries where their sale is not prohibited; it is with traffic alone, where public opinion is in favour of suppression, that we desire to interfere. And furthermore, I believe it is the general opinion of our members that it is because the traffic is a common nuisance—producing pauperism and crime—which render life and property insecure, that it is legislated for by the legislature of Parliament for its suppression. If it were only productive of moral evil, we should not seek legislative influence for its removal; in that case, moral and religious influences, by individual and associated effort, would be the only suitable means of repression. If this traffic does not come within the category of public nuisances, such as it is the proper business of the legislature to take cognisance of, then, I say, by all means, let legislative interference be repudiated.

Having thus stated the grounds on which the advocates for suppression of the liquor traffic rest their claims on public support, I have but little room left for reply to the details of Mr. Knight's letter in your issue of 11th inst.; but, indeed, that is of little consequence, as I find them made up of the usual uncourteous phrases and assertions. To where there is a lack of better arguments, and of several of the old objections to teetotalism so often met and refuted. I refer to a few of the latter. If we be pursuing "impossibilities," will he kindly inform us the course that is really "accessible." We do hope that the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland is composed of as wise men as the Legislatures of the United States, and that, therefore, they may be yet induced to pass the only effectual measure yet proposed for suppression of intemperance and drunkenness. It is not "manifest" that a licensed few have as good a right to sell alcohol as all have to sell tea and sugar—which is the fair inference to be drawn from Mr. Knight's statement—because the sale of the former produces an immense amount of crime, and consequent insecurity, which the latter is not chargeable with.

I deny that "drunkenness is a curable malady," so long as the means of drunkenness can be freely bought and sold, or that Mr. Knight has any justification for saying so, in the present condition of society; and I consider it a libel on the working man to assume, as the extract from the "National Review" does, that drunkenness is a vice peculiar to his class. I have not a doubt but that, in proportion to their

ARSENIC EATING IN WEST CUMBERLAND.

—A stream called Whitbeck, rising in the Blackcombe mountain in West Cumberland, contains arsenic in determinable quantity. The arsenic is most probably derived from veins of arsenical cobalt ore, through which it percolates, for a few yards above the source of the beck there is the entrance of a mine which is very rich in the arsenical ore. The arsenical water is habitually used for every purpose by the inhabitants of the little village of Whitbeck, and with beneficial results so apparent that one might be justified in paradoxically characterising it as a very wholesome poison, the deadly element in dilution being productive of the most sanitary effects. Ducks will not live if confined to the Whitbeck, and while trout abound in all the neighbouring rivulets, no fins are ever found in the arsenicated stream. But its use by the villagers does not give rise to any symptoms of arsenical poisoning, but rather to the effects which are observed in Syria amongst the arsenic eaters there. When the railway was being carried past Whitbeck, the first use of the water produced the usual marked effects on the throats both of the men and horses employed on the works. The soreness of mouth from which they at first suffered soon, however, disappeared, and in the horses gave rise to the slackness of coat assigned as one of the effects produced by the administration of minute but repeated doses of arsenic. It is a question how far the rosy looks of the Whitbeck children, and the old age which a large proportion of the inhabitants of the village attain, are to be attributed to the arsenic present in the water they drink.

TIMBER IMPORTS OR BELFAST.—The imports of timber at this port during the present season have been more than an average, particularly of sawn kinds—deals, battens, &c.—with which the discharging ground of Prince's-dock and Albert-quay is piled in every direction. The proportion of Baltic landed has not been in excess of that last year up to the corresponding period. The "fall" cargoes from North American ports will be numerous. As has been the case almost ever since the change in the Navigation Laws, foreigners have now secured a large share of the timber-carrying trade, even from our own colonies. The Norwegians, especially, find this a profitable trade, and their flag is to be seen unfurled from a half-a-dozen vessels at a time in our river and docks during the timber season. Many of our own ships of the largest size were formely engaged in it. Now there are few employed, and these are mostly owned by the Messrs. Corry, Messrs. Andrews and Alexander, &c. It is a subject of just remark that the ship-chandlers, outfitters, victuallers, and other traders of our port gain very little at the hands of any foreigners whose ships we patronise. They pocket the freight, and in many instances—we speak of Austrians, Italians, and Greeks in particular—do not expend a sixpence with us in return, unless for a few pounds of fresh provisions and a modicum of vegetables. One British crew is certainly of more advantage to the dealers we have named than are a dozen of the others.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

Sporting.

LISMORE STEEPLECHASES—TUESDAY.

Stewards:—The Earl of Huntingdon, the Hon C W Moore Smyth, the Hon W C Talbot, M P; T Fitzgerald, Esq, R N; Richard Uniacke, Esq; Richard Cliffe, Esq; and Captain Hamilton.

Judge—Robert J Hunter, Esq.

Clerk of the Course—Mr William Dobbyn.

The day was beautiful for the country. The attendance was large, and the course had eleven banks twice leaped in running the three miles. There was a large ordinary, and Lismore Castle would alone more than repay a visit to come to these annual sports.

The County Waterford Plate of 5 sovs each, with 100 sovs added (half forfeit). Three miles over a fair hunting country. Second horse to save his stake. Weight for age:—3 yrs, 9st 7lb; 4 yrs, 10st 7lb; 5 yrs, 11st; 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lb. 3lb allowed to mares and geldings. The winner of 100 sovs to carry 7lb extra.

Mr. Wallis br m New Brown, aged, 11st 11lb (Noble) 1
Mr Annesley's b m Rose, 5 yrs, 10st 11lb (Hyland) 2
Mr Balcwin's Lady of Light, aged, 11st 11lb (Byrne) 3
Mr Biggs' b c Mont Blanc, 4 yrs, 10st 7lb (D Meany) 4

Won by a length and half; second beaten by three lengths. The Helter Skelter Stakes of 30 sovs each, with 30 sovs each. Heats about two miles over same course. Second horse to save his stake. Weights for age—3 years, 9st

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL PARIS CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, SEPT. 11, 1860.—The Grand National Rifle Match has been at length authorised by the Emperor, and workmen are employed making the necessary preparations. The ground selected is in the "Bois de Vincennes" which will soon surpass the "Bois de Boulogne" in the beauty of its promenades, nature having done so much more for it. The matches are arranged to take place at the same time as the fêtes of the 15th August, but this year they will not take place until the 30th September. There are to be 44 targets, to which French and foreign marksmen will be admitted, and where muskets, fowling-pieces, and rifles may be used. Six targets will be reserved for the National Guard and army, targets will be reserved for the National Guard and army, targets will be reserved for archery. A grand two for pistol shooting, and rance of 1000 francs will be given, and the list of the prize of 10,000 francs will be given, and the list of the other prizes will be published immediately, as also the names of subscribers.

The French National Shooting Matches, like those of Switzerland and England, will be under the protection of the Government, and directed by a committee, composed of seven military men, and others, with General Lamoricière, of the Artillery, as president. This year the matches will continue from the 30th September to the 9th October; and everything will be done to render them interesting to foreign marksmen as well as the French.

It is to be hoped Mr. Ross will represent England in his capacity of Champion; for, though it is quite natural he should not wish to be disturbed from his studies to accept challenges from every corner of England, where he pledges himself to appear at the National Meeting next year, still it would be a pity for him to miss this opportunity of trying his skill in competition with the best marksmen from all parts of Europe, who are to assemble on this occasion, and of adding, may we hope, fresh laurels to those he has already gained.

The Sicilian official journal contains some decrees, chiefly remarkable for being headed "In the name of H. M. Victor Emmanuel, King of Italy," instead of "Italy and Victor Emmanuel." The same material is gradually publishing the laws of Sardinia. At Nice they are preparing, on the Mont Chause, two gigantic bonfires of firewood soaked in pitch and grease, one to be lighted on the arrival of the Emperor and Empress, and the other on their departure. It is expected the flames will rise to such a height they will be reflected on the crest of the Alps, and all the country around Nice.

There is a riding-school being constructed on the most approved principle, adjoining the Emperor's new stables at the Louvre, where the Prince Imperial is to be taught the art of horsemanship. He already rides a pony, though it is of rather a diminutive size.

The last steamer from Constantinople to Marseilles has brought a number of young Persians, of from ten to fifteen years of age, sent to France by their parents to be educated. The Persian Ambassador, Hassan Alikban, first set the example by bringing over his own son, for the purpose of giving him a complete European education. "The anniversary of the taking of Sebastopol was celebrated here on Saturday, there was a salute, and all the churches for the repose of the souls of those who fell in the siege, which were attended by their surviving companions in arms at present in garrison.

Another correspondent, writing from Paris on Sunday evening, states:—

The Emperor's speech at Marseilles is generally considered pacific and significant; but there are two or three passages which hardly bear out the peaceful interpretation which many fairly be given to the address taken as a whole. To eulogise Marseilles on account of its "proximity with the military port of Toulon," and to describe it as the "embodiment of the Genius of France, bearing the olive branch in one hand, but feeling its sword at its side," is looked upon in the light of menace. There is another passage, which may be ascribed to the feeling of irritation which every bowlked schemer must experience in being found out. The Emperor exclaims, "Let us work, let us develope the resources of our country;" but it seems that the peaceful labours which he so assiduously practises have been disturbed by envious murmurs from abroad (*de loin.*) At home the Billault takes good care that no harsher tones assail Imperial ears than the "disinterested professions" of Messrs. Grandguillot and Co. But magnanimity never deserts Napoleon III.; he condescends not to crush the utterers of the "envious clamours from abroad." He will not mind them, or, to put it in Imperial phraseology, "they may break against the rock of his indifference as the waves of the sea break upon the shore." Let us hope that the master of a hundred legions will long continue in this philosophic frame of mind. It is pretty certain he will do so as long as Europe continues in her present attitude. The reconciliation between Austria and Russia, the open hostility of Prussia, and the firm determination of England to hold aloof from the treacherous meshes of a French alliance, are considered a most effectual guarantee for the peace of Europe. Let the Emperor by all means attach himself to the labours of peace. The only man in Europe from whom it runs any risk of being broken is Louis Napoleon himself.

But though the unanimity which prevails throughout Europe with regard to the Emperor of the French is a guarantee for peace, it must not be forgotten that he retains an ally which he has more than once made use of—revolution; and revolution in Hungary, in Poland, in Polish Prussia, backed by a French army, would more than equalise the game between Europe and Louis Napoleon.

Hostilities in the Papal States have not yet commenced, but the insurrection progresses with giant strides. The inhabitants of Urbino, whose rising was announced two days ago, had taken the wise precaution to throw up fortifications. Two thousand of Lamoricière's Italians have been sent to Urbino to attack them. For their own sake it is to be hoped they will hold out until the arrival of the Piedmontese forces, which, however, had not yet commenced their march. It is said that the representatives of all the Powers have sent remonstrances to the Turin Cabinet at the eleventh hour, to the effect that the Pontifical Government had given no offence to Piedmont to a rupture. This is true—but it is no less true that the Dukes of Tuscany, Modena, and the Duchess of Parma had given no offence to Piedmont. Neither had the King of Naples any quarrel with the Court of Turin. The misfortune of the Papacy is that its Government combines the atrocious cruelty of Neapolitan rule with a degree of popularity hitherto unknown exclusively its own; that the Italians are far more anxious to get rid of it than they were to get rid of Austria and the archdukes, and that its dominions are so placed that the King of Piedmont is compelled to pass through them to take possession of Naples. This protest of all the Powers is singularly illogical and ill-timed, at the time to prevent a war when France raised the Italian question by her barefaced aggression against Austria. Victor Emmanuel, even if he were willing, is totally unable to pay any attention to such a protest. Should he hesitate to act he would compromise his very existence as a monarch—*Le vin est tiré; il faut le boire.*

The Sardinian official journal publishes the following:—

A band of those ill-used Irish patriots who look to Marshal MacMahon, M. Marie-Martin, &c., for redress and revenge on the "usurper," under the Marshal's orders on Sunday at the Camp at Chalons, and were marched up to the tent of the Duke de Magenta. There they presented him with the sword which "oppressed Ireland" has subscribed for the "descendant of her kings," and with an address, which one of the members of the deputation read, but which would hardly repay the trouble of translation. It is worthy of the occasion, however, that the Marshal appeared to come ever *instanter*, and sweep the oppressor from the face of the "gim of the say." The Marshal, the Irish peculiarities of whose blood have been toned down by a residence of two centuries out of the land of the shamrock, appears to entertain not the slightest doubt as to the relative advantages of a French Marshal and an Irish King.

I am not able to say how the deputation were pleased at his speech. The gallant Marshal showed considerable dexterity in shifting to the shoulders of "his son Pat" the responsibility which "oppressed Ireland" would be so happy to thrust upon him. As to the nature of the "tight bonds" that are to unite that young gentleman to "*la verte Erin*," the Marshal was not explicit. He possibly may have been more so at the banquet which followed this "touching scene," as the *Constitutionnel* calls it, and in that case we shall, no doubt, see all about it in the *Nation*.

NAPLES.

PROCLAMATION OF GARIBALDI.

To the beloved population of Naples, offspring of the people!

It is with true respect and love that I present myself to this noble and imposing centre of the Italian population, which many centuries of despotism have not been able to humiliate or to induce to bow their knees at the sight of tyranny. The first necessity of Italy was harmony, in order to unite the great Italian family; to-day Providence has created harmony through the sublime unanimity of all our provinces for the reconstitution of the nation, and for unity the same Providence has given to our country Victor Emmanuel, whom we from this moment may call the true father of our Italian land. Victor Emmanuel, the model of all sovereigns, will impress upon his descendants the duty that they owe to the prosperity of a people which has elected him for their chief with enthusiastic devotion. The Italian priests who are conscious of their true mission have, as a guarantee of the respect with which they will be treated, the ardour, the patriotism, and the truly Christian conduct of their numerous fellow ecclesiastics, who, from the highly to be praised monks of Lagrancia to the noble-hearted priests of the Neapolitan continent, one and all, in the sight and at the head of our soldiers, defied the gravest dangers of battle. I repeat it, concord is the first want of Italy, so we will welcome as brothers those who once disagreed with us, but who now sincerely wish to bring their stone to raise up the monument of our country. Finally, respecting other people's houses, we are resolved to be masters in our own house, whether the powerful of the earth like it or not.

GUISEPPE GARIBALDI.

GARIBALDI'S TRIUMPHAL ENTRANCE.

An eye-witness thus writes, under date Sept. 7:—

"Garibaldi will be here in half an hour," said a friend who ran in to see me this morning—" will you come?" "Come! of course I will;" and so off we set to the railway. The streets wore a dull appearance as we went along. Evidently the city was not prepared for his arrival, but as we got near the station national guardsmen and flags were in great abundance, and public expectation was great. A push through the crowd, and a permit from the sentinels, and we are in the waiting-room. What a number of faces are assembled there of men whom I have known in misfortune and persecution! They greet me all with a friendly squeeze and a smiling face, and a deep respiration, as much as to say—"Well, we can speak together now without fear." Here, too, are the members of the Comitato, which have so long connected the revolution, and of the deputations which went down to Salerno to welcome Garibaldi. A bell sounds, and every hat is raised, and every voice is strained, "Viva Garibaldi!" but the Dictator was not there. A body of Bavarians had come up, the foreign troops who had deserted to the standard of Garibaldi. Mid-day arrives, and then a distant shout is heard, swelling louder and louder until it was taken up by the hundreds and thousands round about me as the train stopped. Every carriage is filled with red jackets, and every eye is looking out for Garibaldi. At first one or two elderly men with grey beards were taken for the Dictator, and embraced, and strangled and smothered with kisses. The great man went out by another door, and the crowd then went to intercept him. My coachman, who was a dodgy fellow, drove round by a bye street, and so got in advance, where we saw all the procession. His staff only were with him, scattered about in various carriages, and, though it was said that Baron Bremier had sent his own carriage, the Dictator came up in one belonging to a Neapolitan.

Of course it is impossible to give any adequate idea of a scene of wild excitement. There were three lines of carriages, crowded with persons, bearing the flag of a country now united to Naples, and the occupants cheered and wept, and kissed, and embraced in true Italian fashion. Look up to the houses, too—most of them are, and the flags which adorn them. I was close to Garibaldi, and observed all his movements and gestures. As he passed the Fort of the Cannone the soldiers were there to salute him, and he returned it in the most gracious style. His smiles are the most benevolent I ever witnessed, and he distributed them right and left. In the crowd none cheered more sturdily, perhaps, than the soldiers, who were scattered about here and there. Poor fellows! it was a demand for protection, though it was not necessary, so completely the sentiment of vengeance seems to have been laid by the generous spirit of the Dictator. Amidst shouts of "Viva Garibaldi, Viva Italia!" the cortège followed and accompanied by thousands of people, the procession passed along the Marinella, through the Largo Castello, until it arrived at the Forestiera, the palace where foreign princes were usually received. The last prince I saw there was the Grand Duke of Tuscany. What a change in the fates of the Italian princes since that time!

Whilst Garibaldi dismounts and enters the palace, let us look round on the crowd and review the line of road by which we have passed. Up to this moment the demonstration I think had been rather a failure; at all events, said one of his own followers to me, "It was nothing to what we had at Salerno yesterday—that was magnificent." There were many houses closed, and therefore no flags in them; there were no garlands of flowers, and there was more of the tag-rag and bobtail than any other class. Another thing I marked, and it was this, that a great many persons carried naked swords and daggers and sword sticks who were not in any public service; a large body of them, too, hitherto concealed, made their appearance, with those long pikes which I told you had been distributed in the Lazzaroni, who were known to be liberal. But after having made these observations, I must tell you that Garibaldi's entry was unexpected, as usual, and that the Comitato had hoped he would not have come up before Saturday, so as to have allowed time for preparation.

The crowds below are now shouting at their utmost; a red jacket appears in the balcony, and then another; fresh shouts arise, and at last the Dictator comes forth in his simple red jacket and black wide-awake. He leans on the rails and looks over the masses, but it is impossible to get an audience. He waves his hand, but the people are not satisfied—they must cheer more yet, and, until at last, after repeated movements of the hand, and reiterated "zitti, zitti," a silence pervades the vast mass of human beings in the square, so that a pin might have been heard to fall. "Napolitans!" he said, as far as I could understand, and in a voice remarkable for its clearness and sweetness—"this is a solemn, holy, and memorable day. This day, from being subjects under the yoke of tyranny, you have become a free people. I thank you in the name of the whole of Italy. You have performed a great work not only for Italy, but for all humanity, whose cause you have vindicated. Hurrah for liberty! so much the dearer to Italy, inasmuch as she has suffered more than other nations. Long live Italy!" Amidst a perfect storm of "vivas" Garibaldi then retired, and leaving my carriage I got into the palace, and into the room where the great man was. Surrounded by a crowd of worshippers, he was perfectly cool and self-possessed. Some Venetians were addressing him, and urging their cause upon him. "We are all organised," they said, "and we urge our cause upon you with the greatest anxiety." "No one can be more anxious for your liberation than I am," was the reply. The Venetians retire, and so does the Dictator, wearied by the excitement of the morning.

GERMANY.

The dream of a united Germany is not likely as yet to be accomplished, at least so far as the military are concerned, inasmuch as frequent disturbances take place between the troops of the different Powers in those towns where the garrisons are composed of men of mixed nationalities. A startling instance of the prevalence of mutual ill-feeling occurred on Saturday last at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, where there is a garrison of 4,000 men, composed of Austrians, Prussians, and Bavarians. Some days previously a disturbance occurred between the troops, which was, however, ended for the time; on the evening mentioned the men renewed the quarrel, and the aspect of affairs became so serious that stringent measures were obliged to be resorted to in order to quell the disturbances. Many of the men were wounded before the affray could be ended, and some of them were taken to the military hospital. The town became in an uproar, and throughout the night strong mixed patrols of troops marched through the streets, which were filled by the excited inhabitants. The next day the soldiers were confined to their barracks, where they are all ordered to remain for the present. Two Austrians, two Prussians, and a Frankfort man are still lying in the hospital suffering from their wounds. The Bavarians on this occasion had the watch to keep, and were therefore not concerned in the fray. In addition to the above details, a correspondent of the *National Gazette* says that the soldiers used their swords against each other, and that the efforts of the patrols and the voices of their officers were alike disregarded for some time. The inhabitants of the city naturally ask if it be necessary that the place where the sittings of the Diet are held should be guarded by so strong a force of men, why the garrison is not composed of troops of one country at a time, instead of a mixed body of men, who are perpetually quarrelling with each other.

CHINA.

Political matters, says the *Hong Kong China Mail*, remain here much the same as they did when last mail left. Lord Elgin arrived at Tallen Bay on the afternoon of the 9th July; and Baron Gros left Shanghae for Cheefoo, the great numerical superiority of the natives alone made it necessary for prompt measures to be taken. Officers and men speak with steadiness and energy, under a fire which an Indian officer compares to that at Ferozeshah and Sobraon, and which a soldier of the Crimea states to have been better than that in the Redan. The gallant Captain Seymour, of the Pelorus, received a bullet in the leg. Lieutenant Brooke sold his life dearly, and fell only when his arm was nearly helplessly wounded. Non-commissioned officers and privates were recognised in some cases singly and coolly firing on large bodies of the enemy, and then as coolly retiring. The enemy, too showed unexpected resolution, and have proved the first body of men able to meet the British bayonet.

It must not be omitted either that thoughtful preparation had been made by the excellent commander of the 40th for the day's work. Double rations of food were cooked, carts, bullocks, ammunition, everything was punctually at its place; and the excellent plan of operations and gallant conduct of the attack did fresh honour to the name idolised by Britons.

"This sanguinary fight would have been the annihilation of the native force at Waitara had more troops been present.

"The large army assembled about Kingi is a fine comment on the policy of our Government, which made the trifling request that Mr. Marsh should sign documents, while the men whom it seeks to conciliate gather by the thousand, with arms in hand, to give that dignity to the deliberations of their senators which belongs to a sense of their power.

"The blazing houses of Tataraimaka, in the rear of our retreating column on that side, are a further illustration of the system of pitting two races in a struggle to make overtures to the foe and ascertain if he has made up his mind to continue the contest. Clemency is the privilege and embellishment of vigour. India might have taught what New Zealand is repeating, that the most tremulous hand makes the bloodiest work.

"The officers engaged were:—

"Naval Brigade—First Lieutenant Battiscombe, Midshipman Wadlow, Midshipman Carnett; Lieutenant Morris, Royal Marine Artillery.

"Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Mould.

"Royal Artillery—Lieutenant M'Naughten.

"40th Regiment—Major Neilson, Lieutenant Brooke (killed), Lieutenants Bowman, Jackson, and Rees, Ensign and Adjutant Whelan."

"NATIONAL" EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

Lord Palmerston's government in Ireland is a great mistake. It continues long in office and has done mischief in that portion of her Majesty's dominions. His lordship's appointments in England are, in many instances, unexceptionable, but we regret to add that in Ireland they are of a most injurious character.

Our readers are well aware that there is already in Ireland a System of National Education. They know, however, that National Schools in that land are not of the same character as those in England. Here the national school is Church of England; in Ireland, the national school is not of the Church.

It was about 30 years ago that the Irish National System was first called into being. Previous to that date, the Kildare-place Society and other institutions were working with considerable success in the cause of Scriptural Education. The Church of Ireland was not idle in her vocation as the great educator of the people. Roman Catholic people flocked to the schools of the Church, and their minds were imbued with Scriptural sentiments. But, unhappily, there are always those who are given to change, and who are ready to sacrifice established institutions to experiments they are known to be unsuited to. The legislators of that day, in accordance with that false liberalism tampered with the Bible.

We rejoice in being able to render a tribute of praise to the Irish Church. She declined to sanction so anti-Christian a scheme—a scheme which places its improvement upon the Romish dogma that the Bible is not for all. The Irish Church has remained firm to this day. It is true that a few miserable placehunters gave in their adherence to the board, but still the great body of the church is sound on this question. The Court did its best, or its worst; none were promoted to benefices and dignities except those who were ready to fall in with the views of the Church, thrown upon her own resources, undertook the heavy charge of supporting her own schools, without Government aid, rather than barter the principles of truth. When we remember the clergy in Ireland are much under paid we can remember the greatness of the sacrifice. During the famine years especially their sufferings were extreme; a glorious struggle, but still as a body they held fast to their sacred trust.

The Church of Rome in Ireland naturally enough adopted the National System. The Bible being excluded, and their great principle being so far sanctioned, they gave in their adherence, with but rare exceptions, to the board. In point of fact, the National System has been almost altogether under their control.

And now the Romish party, encouraged by concession after concession, advanced their claims, and determined to have more! The National System was not altogether what they wanted. They accepted it as a stepping-stone, and they turned it to good account. They watched for, and they saw their opportunity. The Romish bishops actually came forward, at a short time since, and condemned the system of National Education! But this was only a jesuitical trick. If they had been in earnest, they would have followed up their avowal with a course of action suitable to their views. They would have abandoned the system, but no, they still held on! They wanted concessions, and they knew well how to go about the attainment of their object. They calculated that if they destroyed the system, the Government would do something to give them, at all events, greater advantages. They were not wrong in their calculations. Mr. Cardwell, in moving the annual grant, brought forward proposed changes in the board, which, although only now avowed, have been long prepared in secret. The changes contemplated are not such as will remove the unfortunate restriction which has been placed upon the sacred volume, and enable the Church of Ireland to avail itself of Government aid, but such as will meet the views of the Romish hierarchy, and Romanise the board still more! There is no doubt that Dr. Cullen, the Jesuit head of the Romish Church in Ireland, has had a finger in the pie, and that his views and suggestions have been deferentially received by the Government. We have reason to believe that the Romish party are quite elated at the prospect. They did not expect so much. Schools are to be vested in trustees and not in the board. The board will, therefore, have little or no control over them. The schools are to be made more Irish, or, as it has been said, "more religious"—religious in the Romish sense. They are to have no more to do with Irish subjects, and "matters of Irish interest." More Roman Catholic commissioners are to be appointed. No more model schools are to be built. The model schools were less under the influence of the priests than the others; but they are not to be augmented. It was thought, indeed, that the board was about to undergo modifications such as would meet the views of the Church of Ireland; but, in point of fact, the modifications are altogether in the opposite direction. It is plain that Lord Palmerston is prepared to hand over the education of Ireland to the priests.

We protest against this as detrimental to the cause of truth. We protest against it as inimical to the Protestant cause which is the great bulwark of our land. It is very plain to every impartial observer of Irish affairs that the priests, despite of all their efforts, are ceing their influence amongst the people. The Irish Church Mission is doing a great work, and thousands have already returned to the faith of the primitive Church of Ireland. To counteract this, the priests are making extraordinary efforts, and Lord Palmerston now comes to their aid with his scheme! We protest against it as impolitic. The system is to be more religious and more national—Irish subjects occupying a large place in its teachings. The Premier, we presume, will take care that the people are reminded of the grievances which they have suffered from their Saxon conquerors, and of the advantages of the repeal of the union, or of entire independence! We had thought that the true policy is to draw Ireland more nearly than ever to England by the ties of a common religion, and a common patriotism. Popery is the curse of Ireland; Popery has made Ireland England's greatest difficulty; and it seems that Lord Palmerston is now about to do all he can to perpetuate that curse, and to augment that difficulty.—*Wiltshire Mirror.*

THE BELFAST MODEL SCHOOL.

In following up their protest against the injustice done to their pupil-teachers in this establishment, the Presbyterian clergy are receiving the warm support of their people. Alarm and indignation were spread through their community by the report read at the late meeting in Belfast. These sentiments are the more bitter and unsettling in consequence of the strong language used by Dr. Morgan, Dr. Edgar, and others of their leaders, on that occasion. The expressions of the speakers went far beyond the comparatively trifling circumstance which had elicited them, and betrayed the lurking fear that an open rupture with the board might not be distant. Distrust of the management of the system has been increasing for some time among the members of the General Assembly, and we believe they are correct in stating that an influential committee of ministers and laymen received directions to watch the movements of the board long before the Model School case arose. It was Mr. Cardwell's recent speech, which so astounded Dr. Morgan, that brought this distrust to a head, and the dispute about the dismissal of the teachers is only to be looked upon as an occasion, legitimately enough seized, for the purpose of giving full loss of confidence in the system a potential utterance.

To one who bears this in mind it will be obvious that the squabble relative to the mock confession got up by the Presbyterian pupils may be settled, and the rankling sore remain. The report of the Presbytery, indeed, shows that more serious matters are engaging the attention of the clergy. Those who have reason to fear that the privilege of using their schoolhouses for lectures, prayer meetings, and advertised preaching, will be taken from them. If they entertain any doubt about the intentions of Mr. Cardwell, let them compare his speech with the seventh chapter of Mr. Kavanagh's book—a volume from which the spirit and tendency of the new regulations may be gathered. That writer ably shows that many of the uses to which the schools are put contravene the rules of the board; and he, of course, has no consideration for any "privilege" enjoyed by Presbyterians. To satisfy the Romish bishops, alarmed by Mr. Kavanagh's statements, Mr. Cardwell intends, if we understand him, to rescind the rule of 1840, or so far alter it as strictly, which would be considered by the body affected a grievance of no common kind. It also seems to be the intention of the Commissioners to increase the strength of the Romish staff of inspection in the North, the design of Dr. Cullen in calling for this change being to detach the Roman Catholic children from the scriptural influences to which their parents are voluntarily admit them. With Roman Catholic inspectors in the South to guard the faith of the Romish majority, and Roman Catholic inspectors in the North to secure the Romish minority against proselytism, the Protestant and Presbyterian pupils will be strangely situated. And there is a third cause of uneasiness for the Presbyterians in the proposed revision of the books, *which is to take place under the auspices of a Roman Catholic.* At least so rumour asserts, even naming the officer of the board who has been chosen for the task. If even the option be given to the parents of choosing whether their children shall be instructed in the new books or in the old editions, what will be the practical effect or in the old editions, what will be the practical effect upon the future mixed school? One batch of the pupils will be educated *Hibernically*, the others not. The absurd and mischievous "nationality" notion will be instilled into one class, while the other must content itself with secular books that are only negatively satisfactory, excluded from them as are all direct references to our history or the characteristics of our peculiar constitution. This will be something far worse than denominationalism—a separate system of a most pernicious description.

These are the considerations which impart activity to the Ulster agitation. Even if the *Evening Post* therefore, had succeeded in showing that the "boyish freak" in the Belfast school-room was a serious offence, and that the inquiry respecting it had been properly conducted, instead of being a disgrace to the board, and a reproach upon the administration of public affairs in a country professing to be ruled on principles of justice, the complainants would not be silenced. It happens, however, that their position is unsound both in respect of the inquiry perpetrated and the course of impolicy feared. The thing is as clear as light. The Commissioners thought the "boyish freak" presented them with an opportunity of showing the Romish prelates how favourable to them would be the future management of the system; and hence their investigation was one-sided, no one appearing for the accused, and no less than two priests acting as counsel against them. From the same motives the board inflicted a preposterously severe punishment. A reprimand would have sufficed had they not desired to exhibit particular zeal.

Is there a single individual who at this moment feels confidence in the administration of the National System? We undertake to say that there is not one? Mr. Cardwell has betrayed the interests of its Protestant adherents. He proposes to hand them over in thraldom to a majority of Romish Commissioners; and, as if to show them what they may expect when in that position, he allows the board to outrage even the forms of justice in Belfast, in order to curry favour with the Ultramontane party. We, who conscientiously hold that these repeated sacrifices of principle to the Papal prelates are the logical result of the system, and who can point to them as proof that it must get into greater difficulties, nevertheless felt at liberty to denounce the conduct of Mr. Cardwell as false to new friends as well as old disciples—as ungrateful, gratuitous, and suicidal. We greatly mistake if it be not soon found that among the enemies of the National System no greater has arisen in late years than the Chief Secretary himself. Already has he set Ulster in a blaze by his promised concessions. He would go back, possibly, if he could, but that seems impossible. The one great fact which we have now before us is the festering discontent of the Presbyterian body. We do not, however, wish to set too much value upon it, for a compromise, which the Board and the Government will be only too willing to make, may remove the present difficulty and enable the remonstrants to hang on in a surly, suspicious, and nominal attachment to the system.—*Evening Packet.*

THE LATE RIGHT HON. JAMES WILSON.

The intelligence of the death of Mr. James Wilson will be received throughout the country with that deep and sincere regret which never fails to manifest itself on a sudden encountered in devotion to public duty. Humanly speaking, Mr. Wilson would have been now alive and progressing in a distinguished political career had he—as he might with every justification have done—declined the risk and responsibility of the task proposed to him by the Government. Humanly speaking he would have been alive had he yielded to the premonitions given him not long after his arrival in India of the serious effects of great physical labour, still greater mental anxiety, and a baleful climate acting in deadly combination upon a frame no longer young nor adaptable to the changed circumstances it had to encounter. But had he sought rest and change before he had thoroughly established the new era in Indian financial administration which it was his function, and we doubt not will have been his high distinction, to inaugurate, the public service would have suffered incalculably, and the interests of English rule in India would have been injured. Mr. Wilson therefore remained at his post, relaxed not his efforts, and died. So great a sacrifice at the shrine of duty is hardly excelled by any act of personal devotion and fortitude recorded in the annals of arms. It has scarcely less claim to the sympathy and appreciation of the public. We are sure that as much honourable sorrow is created by the Minister encountering death in his cabinet at Calcutta, as by a General facing it in the field.

But upon less general and more selfish grounds we have to lament this sad event. Without disparagement to the very many able and accomplished men who would be, under ordinary circumstances, creditable financial administrators, we fear we must look around in vain for one who possesses such a combination of qualities as Mr. Wilson possessed for dealing with the crisis in Indian affairs which we have faced, but which it would be presumptuous to say we have overcome. Who is there to set right the finances of India, to consolidate the reforms just projected, and give health and vitality to the commerce and productiveness of our great Asiatic Empire? When Mr. Wilson was asked to undertake the task in which he has lost his life, he was not sent out as a clever clerk, merely intended to deal with expenditure in a small and millinerlike way, cutting off a little here and putting on a little there, so as to make both ends approach nearer than before. This would have been the business of a clerk. Mr. Wilson looked at it like a statesman. He regarded the country not as what it was, but as what it might be made. He found in it a rich mine of prosperity, and it became one of his guiding considerations how the ore might be soonest dug out, and moulded into a marketable shape. Differences of opinion prevailed about his policy—it would be extraordinary if one so bold did not elicit them. Impediments were thrown in his way by at least one of those from whom he had the best reason to expect support and assistance. But as far as we can recollect the views entitled to most weight, those least influenced by prejudice, his plans were, on the whole, regarded as sound as they were indubitably great and comprehensive in their bearing upon the future of our empire in the East.

Nothing but the imperious demands of Indian interests could have reconciled us to the loss of so able an administrator in our home affairs. With the exception of the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade, which he held for a few months upon the formation of the present Government, Mr. Wilson had two offices in this country. He was for about five years one of the secretaries to the late Board of Control, and for something like a similar period he was Financial Secretary of the Treasury. In the former office in these days there was but little to try his administrative skill, and a man of less vigour and ability might have, perhaps, as well discharged that brief term merely as a stepping-ground in the Financial Secretaryship of the Treasury, however, he discharged administrative duties hardly less onerous or important than those of more than one Secretary of State, and it was while fulfilling these that Mr. Wilson impressed those around him with his great capacity for administration. He did not, as is well-known, spring from what is called the governing class; he did not even belong to what we call the middle class; his rise was the result of ability and merit, fighting against more obstacles than these qualities have to encounter now-a-days in their progress to distinction, as well as against others of a description not to be calculated upon by other aspirants in the same path. He triumphed over all, and held his own. In a selfish sense we must deeply regret that such a man should have been taken from us almost in mid-age, and apparently with a career before him of extraordinary public utility. For less ignoble reasons we must deplore the sacrifice to the public service of one so honourable and estimable in every way.—*Globe.*

The following brief biographical notice of the subject of the foregoing panegyric is extracted from the pages of *Men of the Time*:—

"James Wilson, M.P., and statistician, was born in 1805, at Hawick, where his father was long engaged in the hosiery trade. The latter, a member of the Society of Friends, embarked his son, while very young, in business, as a manufacturer of hosiery, but the speculation not proving successful, Mr. Wilson left his native place to seek his fortune in the metropolis. He subsequently removed from London to Newcastle; but circumstances there also proving adverse to his prosperity, he was gradually attracted towards that sphere in which nature had intended him to shine. In 1839, Mr. Wilson published a treatise entitled, 'Influence of the Corn Laws;' in 1840, 'Fluctuations of Currency, Commerce, and Manufacture;' and in 1841, 'The Revenue, or what should the Chancellor do?' At length he got into the tide which was to lead him on to fortune. Having, in 1843 established the *Economist* newspaper, and gained celebrity as its chief editor, he was, at the general election of 1847, returned on Lord Liberal's interest as member of Parliament for Westbury. He commenced his Parliamentary career with a speech on the commercial distress which then prevailed to an alarming extent; and subsequently spoke with great ability on the motion of Lord G. Bentinck, relative to the sugar plantations. The familiarity with which he treated the subjects under discussion, and the masterly manner in which he explained his own definition of the new fiscal system, marked him out for preferment; and in May, 1848, he was appointed Secretary to the Board of Control—a post which he continued to occupy until the break-up of the Russell Cabinet. When Parliament was dissolved in 1852, Mr. Wilson again returned to the House of Commons, and the formation of the Coalition Ministry he became Financial Secretary to the Treasury. He remained in that position after the Government had been reconstructed under the auspices of Lord Palmerston, and although in the autumn of 1853 a rumour was afloat that he was about to accept the permanent office of Chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, all these offers he gallantly declined. Mr. Wilson would be a loss to the House of Commons, of which he is one of the ablest members. He is not, indeed, a man to create a great sensation, and then expose himself to ridicule, or sink into insignificance; but he endeavours to render his knowledge of figures and finance useful to the State; and he is most successful in his object. At the general election of 1857 Mr. Wilson was elected M.P. for Devonport."

MURDER IN STOCKPORT.

An adjourned inquest on the body of Mary Ann Howard, late of 45, Waterloo-st., Stockport, who was found with her throat cut, and injuries about her head, dead in bed on the morning of the 5th inst., was held on Tuesday, at the Grove Inn, Stockport, before Mr. W. Johnson, coroner for the northern district of Cheshire.

John Howard, the husband of deceased, was called in. He is 76 years of age, thin, and below the average height. His head is deeply sprinkled. There is but a few white locks of hair scattered around his head, which, phrenologically speaking, seems deficient in the high moral qualities. He walked briskly across the room, and took a seat close to the coroner's side, and on the evidence which he gave on a former occasion being read over to him, he made one or two trifling additions to it. He is a very low tone. He stated he was a hand-loom weaver, and resided at 85, Weaver-row, Lord-street. His wife, Mary Ann Howard, was 56 years of age. She began to drink on the 1st day of September, and continued to do so until the day of her death. She came home the evening before her death drunk, and began to break the windows. She went for his son Peter, who was at work at Mr. Bardsley's mill, and on his arriving he went to bed. His wife did not come to bed that night. The following morning he got up at 6 o'clock, and began winding. While at work he heard a sort of a noise. He went to the front door, and then to the back door, but saw no one. He went in his wheel again, but the noise continued. He then went upstairs. In the front chamber the deceased was lying on the bed, and there was blood upon the floor. He did not go near her, but ran downstairs, alarmed his neighbours, and fetched his son. When he got up his wife might have been lying by his side, but he did not see her; his eyesight was not good. He could not put on his coat by himself, but that morning he asked a girl he saw in the street to help him with it.

Mrs. Robinson, wife of John Robinson, labourer, was next called, and the evidence she gave on a former occasion was read over to her. The evidence corroborated the old man's statement respecting the drunkenness of his wife in the future management of the system; and hence their investigation was one-sided, no one appearing for the accused, and no less than two priests acting as counsel against them. From the same motives the board inflicted a preposterously severe punishment. A reprimand would have sufficed had they not desired to exhibit particular zeal.

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